The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,649—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1905. • PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid GRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912	......	......
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. „
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb „
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Prome	3680	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	28th Nov	3rd Dec
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	11th „	23rd „	7th Dec	14th „
A	City of Karachi	5500	Collin	21st „	2nd Dec	15th „	20th „
						1906	1906
B	Eden Hall	2610	*Haddy	5th Dec	18th „	1st Jan.	6th Jan.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	27 Nov.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	21 Nov.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	23 Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	24 Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,570 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 6th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
21st November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship no at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS

in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.

New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & Co., { ENGLISH TAILORS. } *Esplanade.*

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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HIGH
CLASS
CONFECTIONERS

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. [illegible] I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country ans in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen lesn than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

ART SILVERWARE.

IF you want ARTISTIC Silverware and Goods that are solidly made to last a life-time inspect our collection of :—

OUR 'NOVELTIES' are of SPECIAL ORIGINAL ATTRACTIVE AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

- SILVER CALENDARS.
- SILVER CACHON BOXES.
- SILVER CANDLESTICKS.
- SILVER CHRISTENING SETS.
- SILVER MUGS.
- SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE BOXES and CASES.
- SILVER CUPS, BOWLS and SHIELDS.
- SILVER SPIRIT FLASKS.
- SILVER FLOWER and FERN POTS.
- SILVER INKSTANDS.
- SILVER LAMPS.
- SILVER MANICURE SETS.
- SILVER TOILET REQUISITES COMBS BRUSHES, MIRRORS, &c.
- SILVER MUFFINEERS and SALT CELLARS.
- SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
- SILVER TEASETS.
- SILVER SWEET DISHES.
- SILVER VASES.
- &c., &c., &c.,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Youth & Vigour TO ALL MEN.

EVERYONE [illegible] who is suffering should write for this Prescription. No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of [illegible] how long standing your disease may be; you should seize [illegible] this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how [illegible] your disease has been acquired, nor how many me[illegible]dicines or treatments you have tried without obt[illegible]aining a cure; **I guarantee** a restoration to **Health, Strength,** and **Vigour** by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. ● It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. ● It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. ● Send stamped addressed envelope to **Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England.** (Name this Paper).

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—" Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra. [illegible] standing at Livery on Commission Sale [illegible] Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, HORSES [illegible] or for treatment, [illegible] horses, fed by owners, at Stable rent charged on all [illegible] horses bought Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on [illegible] Certific[illegible] and sold Rs. 17. Examination and [illegible] Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. [illegible] CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.
AND EVERY EVENING.
A SHORT SEASON ONLY
ADVENT TO THE EAST OF THE
BIJOU TROUBADOURS
BIJOU TROUBADOURS
Fifteen Juvenile Star Vaudeville Artistes.
Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Speciality Artistes.
A BRILLIANT BRIGADE OF
BABY BURLESQUERS,
Sons and Daughters of Prominent Players.

Plan of reserved Seats now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Prices : Rs. 3. 2 and 1.
For full particulars, see THURSDAY'S papers.
LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

THE SPECIAL GRAND CONCERT.

in which HIS HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES'S BAND WILL PLAY,
TAKES PLACE AT
THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY next, Nov. 23rd, at 9-15 P. M.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and a few Seats at Re. 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "GOLDENFELS," No 12 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 22nd November, 1905.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST PRACTICE of the season will be held in the TOWN HALL on 27th instant at 5-45 P. M., when a full attendance of MEMBERS is REQUESTED.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the SUPPLY of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months from 1st January, 1906, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, Royal, Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on the 15th, December 1905. The Assistant Paymaster does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender Forms can be obtained at this Office,

NORMAN ROY,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.
20th November, 1905.

DUTCH CIGARS AGENCY.

ONE of the PARTNERS of a first class firm of Dutch Cigar Manufacturers intending to visit British India in the beginning of 1906, wishes to enter into relations with a well introduced Agent to represent the firm for the sale of their products in British India.

Please address with references "O. N. W." care of NIJGH & VAN DITMAR, ROTTERDAM, Holland.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned in his Office up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, for LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and WOOD and for cutting, and splitting firewood and stacking the same at several Stations on the Broad Gauge Section including Branches and the Rajpipla State and Gackwar's Dabhoi Railways during the year 1906.

The form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and payment of Annas 8.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Wood etc."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco : & Carr : Superintendent.
Parel Works, 20th November, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

DURING the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS (1905), First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway, at the following concession Rates. These Tickets will be issued from 1st to 31st December, 1905, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1906.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between Bombay or Byculla and Agra Fort, Muttra Junction, Delhi Sadr and Delhi Junction at a Fare and third for the double journey.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between any other two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) at a Fare and half for the double journey.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1905.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1905, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Bhagwandas Waljee as ordinary Director, and to appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1905, and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA, & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd November 1905.

* N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 22nd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, [illegible] Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and [illegible] Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

nly Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—An English built Canoe LANDAU by Windover of London, just thoroughly done up in perfect good and sound condition. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing Nos. 265, 266, and 334 of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Dr. GULAMALLY CHANDOOBHOY are MISSING. Finder thereof will be REWARDED.

WANTED a EUROPEAN YOUTH as an assistant in the Telegraph Department of a large English Firm. Apply No, 888N, care of this Paper.

WANTED an experienced BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box 571 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mile NEEL, Maaseyck, Belgium.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it was quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR

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THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing, sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S FAIR now being held on the Esplanade, in honour of the Royal Visit.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban the Hon Secretary Fair Sub Committee, Royal Visit Fund, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst at 11 A M on the premises, the materials of the whole fair which comprise.

About 200 stalls with decorations each 12 by 10 feet 2 big entrance gates each 60 by 40 feet, on which a heavy initial outlay has been made, 4 minarets diameter 2 1-2 feet, erected on teakwood posts.

1 large fountain with basin 40 feet in diameter built with lime masonry, with brass globe, figure and other basins, also the office, bandstand, stages in the Cafe Chantant, native theatres, flags, posts banners, flower pots tubs and a large lot of other wood-work and fairy lamps.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the things to be cleared away within four days from the day of sale,

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Kleeblett" Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the Petit Hall) the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing-room, bedroom and office room furniture by Mackenzie Roberts and Wimbridge and others, rich glassware and crockery ware first rate pictures and engravings windproof lamps Persian carpets, 1 handsome stanhope in excellent condition with a pair of Grey Arab Ponies regularly ridden also go well together in harness both flea bitten Greys and harness etc the property of T J Ward Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY MADRASI CARPENTERS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to Mr. James Pearse and above the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture made to order by Madrasi carpenters, such as bevelled mirror single and double almyras, wardrobes cloths presses, glass book cases, revolving bookstands, revolving and plain top office tables, revolving office chairs marble topped tables, teapoys, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, bevelled mirror cabinets, chiffoniers, jardiniers, lady's writing table easy and low chairs mirrored side-board dinner waggon dining room chairs wall brackets mirrored chests of drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables cloths baskets reclining sofas etc.

The furniture is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Jewellery suitable for presents.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room on account of the concerned—

Valuable gold and silver jewellery set with rubies, pearls, diamonds, emeralds, etc., consisting of brooches, rings charms, lockets, bracelets, scarfpins, etc., suitable for Christmas presents.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th Prox, at 3 p. m., at their Rooms, the effects of late Harphal Dayaram, consisting of wearing apparels such as trousers shirts, vests caps, coat, pillow, metal watch, brass pots sundries &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of two very valuable building plots for the term of 99 years.

Plot A contains about 1145 1-2 sqr. yards of building area, and about 221 1-2 square yards of free garden space.

Plot B Contains about 985 1-2 square yards of building area and about 315 1-4 square yards of free garden space.

Both plots will be sold separately, but if any purchaser buys both the plots, he shall have the option of treating both the plots as one plot and buildings one building only. In this case the building area will be about 2625 square yards and 274 square yards of free garden space.

Plans for sites conditions of sale, building conditions form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

ON FRIDAY the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Seth Chuganlal Valchand and on account and risk of the mortgagor the following very valuable Jewellery.—

4 gold bangles, set with diamonds.
4 gold bangles, set with diamonds and best rubies.
1 pair of bajubands, set with finest diamonds and one large emerald in the middle.
1 toolsipatl, set with diamonds, rubies and pearls.
1 necklace called "chick," set with diamonds and pearls.
2 pairs of diamond ear rings.
2 pairs of diamond bootee for ear.
3 very valuable large diamond rings.
39 pearls weighing about 40 chows.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs Captain and Vaidya Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on FRIDAY. the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at the risk of the concerned.

1 gold necklace set with diamonds.
1 earring set with diamonds and emeralds.
1 ruby ear stud.
1 large emerald.
1 ring set with diamond and ruby.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. 835 yards moleskin, No. 5633 A, 5633 O. 5636 D,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned,—

1. 4-seated De Dion Engine 8 H.P. motor car in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the Reliance Watch Co.

Ex. S. S. Mongolia,
The Reliance Watch Co., 1 box gold and silver watches.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hassanally Esmailjee.

Ex. S. S. "Arabia."
KN6692 1. 2. 2:—3 cases boots and shoes.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill Road, Bandora, "at the Rose Cottage," the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood latest Design furniture, such as dinning table, chair, Mirror side board and dumb waiter, teapoys, open carved chiffonier and tubbs, Breslauer made drawing room suits lined silk screens carpets rich engravings, wall mirrors, K. O. Ditmar's table and bracket lamps, wooden and iron bedsteads, double almirahs dressing and Washand tables, bedroom sofa, lounge glasses and porcelainware, one nearly new iron model cottage piano by Seymour Dove and Co., etc., etc., the property of A. C. PUDDEPHETT, Esqr. leaving India.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street, otherwise known as Chundanwadi and Lohar Chawl Road, and also on the [illegible] Candy and Kalbadevi Roads Scheme No. II.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the site Scheme No. II.

The right of occupancy of the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years—

No. of Plots.	Area.	No. of Plots.	Area.
1	411 sqr. yds.	35	417 sqr. yds.
2	472 do. do.	36	382 do. do.
10	472 do. do.	43	800 do. do.
11	459 do. do.	57	326 do. do.
12	693 do. do.	53	408 do. do.
24	295 do. do.	61	444 do. do.
29	1003 do. do.	62	441 do. do.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale building, conditions form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1905,

NOTICE.

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"HANDSOME" 44" × 23"	"	7 8 0	" "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs.	0 6 9	per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" "	"	0 6 9	" "

ELGIN MILLS. CO.,

CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
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CAPITAL.—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and 11 principal towns of Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Ageting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE :
40. Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
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Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Acting Manager.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

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Hongkong.
Kobe.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
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Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,940,000
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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

CLEARANCE.—A few more Solid Leather Trunks ; Dress, Suit, and Shirt Cases ; Gladstone, Kit, Hand, and Brief Bags ; Collar Boxes ; Brush Cases ; Bed-Straps ; Puttee Gaiters ; Boots ; Shoes ; Harness ; Saddlery ; etc. Call early. Genuine Bargains merely to introduce our Goods. Call early.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!—BOOTS & SHOES.—We have a few more pairs at REDUCED PRICES. Call early. Real Genuine Bargains merely to introduce our goods. Call early.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SALE PRICES.—Harness, Rs. 30 per set Leather Trunks, from Rs. 30. Leather Suit Shirt and Dress Cases, from Rs. 15. Office Cases from Rs. 5, Gladstone and Kit Bags from Rs. 15, Brief Bags from Rs. 5, Collar Boxes from Rs. 3, Bed-Straps, from Annas 12 : Various other Leather Articles. Call early.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. L de la Mare ...	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	8
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	3	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	6

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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OF BAGS, TRUNKS or any kind of Travelling Requisite or LEATHER GOODS call on us, We can SHOW you the LARGEST and most VARIED STOCK of TRAVELLING REQUISITES in INDIA. SPECIAL VALUE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FOOT-WEAR. Give us a look in, it will repay you.

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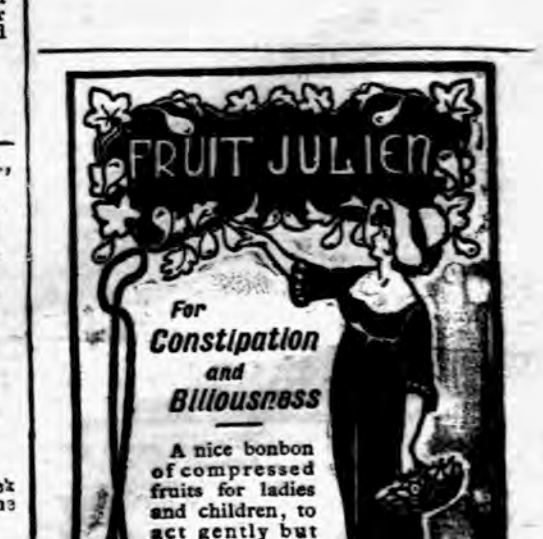

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RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, ETC.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends collected.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA,

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
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TAILORING
AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	.. from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

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PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

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BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3352 tons, Captain B Phillips, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer City of Bombay 2941 tons, Captain J R McGregor, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J Clingan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 27th October via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 29 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Landaura	2156				M M & Co
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Wildenfels	3659	Beising			Glade &Co
Pekin	2522	LeMare	Kobe		P & O Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
Haidari	1562	Watson			B &PS N Co
Chatton	2123	Leisk			Captain
Persia	3772	Craglietto			A L S N Co
Queda	4914	Coope			M M & Co
Okara	3438	Bowman			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Elton			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Durkee			W & A G& Co
Duplex	434	Hunter			Cable Steamer
Rajah	3634	McLennan			M M & Co
Trocas	2637	Kear			W & A G& Co
Wallace	2132	Smith			W & A G& Co
Clan Graham	1857	Coates			F Muir & Co
Umballa	3126	Hugil			M M & Co
Oriental	2085	Lewellyn	Aden	18-11	P & O Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M and Co
Oolabaria	3436	Watteys			M M and Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M and & Co
Sirdhana	2741	Abbott	N F		M M & Co
Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	30-11	W & AG & Co
Dagfred	659	Milberg			F F U Co
Kola	519	Chappel			M & M & Co
Merven	1274	Robertson			M & M & Co
Bankoora	2198	Emmitt			M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle	4288	Baker			T M & Co
Nawab	2041	Clingan			T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Argenfels	3659	Meyer	K'chi	25-11	Glade & Co
C&R	Melbourne	2476	Garde	M'lles	23-11	F M & Co
D&E	Peninsular	2219	Palmer	Aden	2-12	P & O S N
F	Jelungoo	3361	Grier	K'chi	22-11	M M & Co
H	Bahimani	1872	Sheriff	R S P rts	23-11	B & P S N Co
K	Monsooree	1753	Hennah	R S ports	22-11	B & P S N
O	Burdesrath	1321	Ulich	Zanzibar	4-12	A Strendes
P	Neptune	2157	Henderson	P'delphia	30-11	K N & Co
Q	Forest Brook	1729	Bluks	Baltimore	24-11	B A Willis

Offside M.

Ponani	552	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co

P. D. H. W.

Mohamadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi	25 11	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	M'galore	24-11	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	Hull	30-11	K Nixon & Co
3	Coromandel	4375	Montford	N F		P & O Co
4	Glenlee	2650	Noerie	Kobe	25-11	T Morrison
5	Cy of Bombay	2938	MacGregor	K'chi	21-11	K N & Co
6	Diego Suarez	2438	Lemoine	Genoa	1-12	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2520	Hayns	Trieste	1-12	L S N Co
8	Dunrobin	2319	Rauson	Leith	22-11	K N & Co
9	Delta	4743	Daniel	Shanghai	28-11	P & O Co
10&11	Egypt	4778	London	London	25-11	P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Nawab s	Clingan	Calcutta, Oct 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Goalpara s	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Goldenfels s	Schwarz	Rangoon
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, &c
	City of Bombay s	McGregor	Marseilles, &c
	Santhia s	Phillips	Mormugoa

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Trocas, for Aroe Bay
,, Chatton, for Philadelphia
,, Nawab, for Calcutta, &c
,, Bancoora, for Calcutta, &c
,, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 19th instant.

The City Line City of Agra, arrived at Suez from Calcutta on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Assyria, arrived in London from Calcutta on the evening of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnob, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Marseilles Homeward on the morning of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line s s "Scindia" outward bound, passed Perim on Saturday the 18th, and is due here next Saturday morning the 25th instant.

The same Company's steamer s s "Persia" homeward bound arrived at Suez on Saturday 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 20th instant and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 21.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets Grindlay Groom and Co 291 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales moongmals and 2 cases brassware L B Bhootwala 50 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola 6 cwts lac 1 cwt butter 10 cwts lemon peel M Somji 100 cwts wax D Valibhoy and Co; 2 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 6 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 43 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 13 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—3 bales carpets Latham and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—10000 cwts cottonseed N Khairaz and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Diego Suarez s—480 cwts corianderseed R Jewandas 4000 cwts castorseed 6040 cwts linseed and 6208 cwts mowraseed Ralli Bros 200 cwts gum G Sojpal

Melbourne s—5000 cwts whiat Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—10 tons old iron N Futehally 100 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 50 bale cotton W Wolf and Sons 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR LEITH.

Dunrobin s—6250 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP

Kt Bachelor s—55 bales cotton The Bombay Co 1060 cwts rapeseed Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Imperator s—4000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri 728 bales cotton Ralli Bros 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Bombay and Co; 330 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 15 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co e 339 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR FUIME,

Imperator s—312 cwts olibanum J Nurbheram 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—600 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 650 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—1500 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—27 cases opium B and P S N Co; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist Framji Sons and Co

Glenlee s—150 bales twist The Mitsui B Kaisha 32 cwts myrabollams M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—900 bales twist Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist E Noordin and Co

Glenlee s—50 bales twist Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales twist The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR KOBE

Glenlee s—500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 100 bales cotton C L Sajan and Co; 500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 25 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	0	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3 4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 3 4	= + 3-16
2 months hence	29 3-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	64 1-4	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-11	= — 1-2
Berlin ,,	20-43 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4-86 1-4	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	= do
6 ,, ,,	3 3-4 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 per cent	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	3 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1 4 Nov. sellers firm
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1 2 sellers
WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 1,620,000
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 5-8 Nov-Dec sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 —1-4 Nov-Dec sellers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5-16
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Julia Park, Methley Hall and Australia.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5·69 — 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-8 —1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Dec 5·59 —11	Dec.-Jan. 5·61 —12	Jan.-Feb. 5·65 —12
Feb.-Mar. 5·68 —12	Mar.-Apl. 5·71 —12	Apl.-May 5·72 —13
May-June 5·74 —12	June-July 5·75 —12	July-Aug 5·77 —12

Receipts at U S Ports	61,000
Do last year	65,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do Continent	23,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15 unchgd
Futures, month of Dec	10·48 — 1 } a
Do. do. Mar	10·81 unchgd

a Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and afterwards tended to advance owing to bullish crop estimates.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-16— 1-8
Futures, month of Feb	10·79 + 4
Do. do. May	11·05 — 4
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are reduced 1-8d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 20th Nov. 1905:—

Cotton	8,880 bales.
Wheat	26,294 cwts.
Linseed	1,348 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,239 do
Gingellyseed	12,056 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	92 do
Castorseed	3,482 do
Rice	1,996 do
Myrabollams	1,217 do
Cottonseed	16,085 do
Mowraseed	719 do
Gram	6,843 do
Joowar	57 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 8,34,132
Gold Coin, Rs. 7,60,000
Ex s. s. Coromandel from Australia
Gold Coin, Rs. 1,50,000
Ex s s Imperator from Egypt

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

Exchange.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 to 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...		150 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	210
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·5
1st Settlement, 1st December... 98·5
Money Market, Tone steady.

Bank Rate— MONEY.

Bank of England	since 28th	Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th	Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th	Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July	4	do.

Seeds.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	14	0
Forward	7	3	6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	5	0
Poppyseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quieter.			
Ready	29	0	0
Gingellyseed—Tone quieter.			
Howree Khandeish	41	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
Wheat—Tone firm.			
White Delhi ready	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Imports	9,000 ,,

Nov-Dec. 5·63 +4	Dec.-Jan. 5·65 +4	Jan.-Feb 5·69 +4
Feb.-Mar. 5·72 +4	Mar.-April 5·75 +4	April-May 5·76 +4
May-June. 5·78 +4	June-July 5·79 +4	July.-Aug. 5·81 +4

Cotton.—The market is steadier with a little more enquiry for export, but we don't here of much business passing at Colaba.

The following are the closing "Sutta" quotations:—
Bengals Fully Good January ....Rs. 191
Broach M.-G. Good March.................. ,, 242

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	195	187	...	25th Dec
Bengal(M.-G.)Ry. terms	200	192	...	25th Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	200	192	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	209	...	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	201	...	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	} 211	...	...	25th Jan
Karanja do. (M.-G)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Khamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	214	...	,,	,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	218	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	...	250	... 242	25th Mar
Surtia...... (M. G.)	...	206	...	Jan-Feb

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Dhowlera	......
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	29 2-4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Deesa and Mangalore and the lowest 48° at Jubbulpore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in Sind and in the extreme south.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Colombo, Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

Weather is yet slightly unsettled off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay. Scattered local rain appears likely in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—REYNOLDS—November 4, at Digswell Church, Herts, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Athill, M. A., Rector of the parish, Claude Lumsden Norman, Captain Q O Corps of Guides, younger son of the late Field-Marshal Sir Hy. Wylie Norman, G C B, G C M G., C I E, and of Lady Norman, to Emlyn Margaret, only daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Reynolds, of Digswell, Herts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRENCH—November 14, at Lyallpur, the wife of L French, C S, of a daughter.

KANTHACK—November 14, at Amritsar, the wife of F E Kanthack, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

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DELIGHTFUL TASTE.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 6-45m., 7-45a. Low water, 0-22m., 1-41a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

The Seamen's Institute.—The stewards of the P. and O. s. s. "Delta" and "Egypt" will give a variety concert to-day commencing at 8-30 p.m. Admission will be free, but a collection will be made in aid of the Institute Funds.

The J. N. Wadia Mahim Dispensary.—During October the total number of patients was 2,056, of these 774 were males and 593 females, of the children 364 were males and 325 females.

Fire at Chinchpoogly.—Yesterday, a fire was discovered in the blow-room of the Hongkong Mill at Chinchpoogly, but was put out within a short space of time by means of the mill fire appliances. A quantity of cotton was destroyed and the total loss by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Christmas Postal Notice.—The latest dates of posting in Bombay for the Christmas and New Year Mails for delivery in the United Kingdom are as follows:—Christmas Parcels via Gibraltar, 25th November; New Year Parcels via Gibraltar, 2nd December; Christmas parcels via Brindisi, letters, papers and packets, 9th December, and New Year parcels via Brindisi, letters, papers and packets, 16th December.

Fatal Street Accident.—Fakir Chunra, a Mahomedan, aged 50, was, on Sunday evening, walking along the Grant Road Bridge, when he was knocked over by a victoria, driven by one Dulia Kalia and belonging to one Shapoorji Dhunjishaw Mistry, a Parsee. He sustained serious external and internal injuries from the effects of which he died on Monday evening.

Carriage Accident.—Dhunjibhoy Cursetji, a Parsi, aged 40, residing at Parel, while walking along Falkland Road, on Monday, was knocked down by a hack victoria, and sustained a fracture of one of his ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. The driver of the conveyance drove off after the accident, and the number of his victoria is unknown to the Police.

Shocking Mill Fatality.—At 1-30 p.m., on Monday, one Mahadu Sukharam, a Hindu, aged 30, employed in the Reay Mill, was killed whilst removing some cotton from the roller of the porcupine beater. The unfortunate man, it appears, put his left hand into the beater while it was working when his hand was caught by the teeth of the beater and he was dragged in, with the result that his head and left arm were completely severed from his body.

Serious Accident in the Harbour.—At about 5-30 p.m., on Monday, a muchwa, belonging to one Pandu, laden with dry grass from Durset Bunder, Panwel, which was anchored off Apollo Bunder near H M.S. "Renown," was run into by the s.s. "Knight of the Shielle," laden with coal, from Calcutta. The muchwa was damaged, but did not sink. The crew consisted of six persons, four of whom were picked up by some of the crew of the "Renown" and two are missing. The body of one Pandia was subsequently found beneath the prow.

Music at the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 6-30 p. m. till 9-30 p.m to-day:—

March	Paris	E Mezzacopo
Overture	The Minstrel	Lamotte
Valse	By the River	G Wittmore
Selection	The Girl from Kay's	D Godfrey
March	Kaiser Wilhelm	Jancovlus
Characteristic Piece	Ma Liti Topey	Myddleton
Valse	Jone	G Duprez
Cake Walk	Mumblin Moss	T W Thurban

Band at the Cooperage.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, of 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers	Iolanthi	Sullivan
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Selection	Three little Maids	Rubens
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	Sounds of Peace	F Von Blou
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Valse	A Chinese Honeymoon	E Vousden
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Polka	Honeymoon	Ch Le Thiere
Serenade	The Warblers	J Perry
Valse	Suspinal	Ivannovici
March	Frich Gewagt	A Franz

The Prince of Wales' Orchestra.—At the concert in which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Band takes a prominent part there will be three lady vocalists, Mrs. T. H. Knight, Miss Shireen D. Dady, and Miss Short. All the other items will be instrumental, including a violin solo, "Romance and Bolero Dancia" accompanied by orchestra. Mr. F. C. Stretton the Director of music, has also written the well-known song "Sing me to Sleep" for Cornet Solo and has arranged the chorus in four part harmony for a quartett of instruments. The item is not on the programme, but if any one would like to have it, Mr. Stretton will comply.

Theft by a Woman.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Tabai, a Hindu woman with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 142, the property of one Vittoo Gunaji. It appears that about ten days ago, complainant went out and left the accused, who was in his keeping, to look after the place. When he returned, however, he discovered that the woman and the ornaments had disappeared. The accused was subsequently arrested at Phaltan and the ornaments recovered from one Maruti Piraji to whom they had been sold by the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Maruti Piraji was then charged with receiving the stolen property and was sentenced also to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Trespassing on the Forbidden Grounds.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw prosecuted William Blackey, a European sailor with trespassing on the grounds of the Colaba Military Depot. Evidence of Corporal Alexander Henry, of the Royal Scots showed that yesterday afternoon, accused, who was very drunk trespassed on the forbidden grounds in defiance of orders given to the contrary, and began using filthy language and seemed very much inclined to be quarrelsome. He was arrested and handed over to the Civil authorities. The accused, in defence, said he was very drunk at the time, and therefore knew not what he was about. His Worship, in disposing of the case and convicting the accused, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default to undergo five days' simple imprisonment.

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN SUGAR.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel against Amthalal Ghellabhai and Dyabhai Ghellabhai, carrying on business under the name of Dayabhai Ghellabhai at Khan Bazar, and Jivabhai Vadilal, merchant, also carrying on business at Khan Bazar. The plaintiff prayed that the first two defendants be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 10,963-5-5, with interest, that defendant No. 3 be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the balance remaining due by him in respect of his share of the sum of Rs 10,963-5-5, and also Rs. 89-4-1, the amount of the plaintiff's one-third share in the loss sustained by the partnership, etc., and that, if necessary, an account may be taken by the Court of the partnership between the plaintiff and the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed, by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the third defendant. The first and second defendants did not appear.

The plaint stated that, in December 1904, the plaintiff having occasion to leave Bombay temporarily, left his business to be looked after by his two assistants, Elias Haji Abdul Rahim and Edulji Cowasji Madon, in whose favour he executed a power of attorney. During plaintiff's absence, a partnership was formed between defendant No. 3, the firm of defendants Nos. 1 and 2, and the plaintiff represented by his agents, for the purchase of Java sugar for the purpose of sale. In February 1905, another partnership was formed between the same parties for the purchase of beet-root sugar for resale. The partners had each a one-third share in the transactions. In January last, the defendants requested the plaintiff's agents to take delivery of the sugar mentioned above, agreeing that the plaintiff should charge a commission of one-fourth per cent, on the nett sale proceeds of the goods, and also interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The transactions resulted in a loss to the partnership in one case amounting to Rs. 28,622-5-3, and the share of each of the three partners in the loss was Rs. 9,540-12-5. In another instance the partnership sustained a loss of Rs. 3,457-11-0, and the share of each partner was Rs. 1,152-9-0. Another transaction resulted in a loss of Rs. 267-12 3 to the partnership, the share of each partner, wherein was Rs. 89-4-1. The plaintiff had demanded of defendants Nos 1 and 2 payment of Rs. 10,693-5-5, the amount payable by their firm in respect of the loss mentioned above; but they denied that they had any interest in the transactions, and denied all liability for the same. Defendant No. 3 had accepted his liability as a partner, and paid to the plaintiff a part of the amount due from him. He, however, denied his liability to pay any part of the share of the loss of the first two defendants in the event of the plaintiff failing to obtain a decree against them or to obtain satisfaction of the decree from them. The plaintiff was therefore advised to make him a party defendant.

The third defendant in his written statement, while admitting that he was the plaintiff's partner in the transactions mentioned, said that the first two defendants were not his partners therein. His only partner was the plaintiff alone and he (defendant) was liable to the extent of one-third in loss, if any, in the transactions. In July 1905, he adjusted his account with plaintiff, and paid him his share of the loss. In part payment of such loss, this defendant passed a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, when it was agreed that payment of it was not to be demanded till the following Dewali. As the plaintiff, however, filed this suit and clamed the monies due under the note, this defendant on the 25th September last paid the full amount of principal and interest. This defendant had no concern with the disputes and differences now subsisting between the plaintiff and the first two defendants. He denied that he was liable to pay any thing more to the plaintiff.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with. His Lordship eventually gave a decree for the third defendant, whose costs were to be paid by the plaintiff.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Trust's Office Esplanade Road the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General R M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mr. W. N. Shillstone, Secretary.

HAYSTACK FIRES.

The Committee considered circulars, on a memorandum by the Chairman, on a letter by the Engineer, who submitted plans and estimates of the fire service arrangements necessary for the proposed dispositions of haystacks in the vicinity of Clark Road.

Mr. Cuffe submitted that from his experience of the recent fire, when bale after bale of hay was destroyed in spite of the strong flow of water over them, he was of opinion that hay should be stacked in stacks three hundred yards apart from each other. The proposal of the Engineer that the stacks should be only a hundred yards apart, he thought, was insufficient space. The Trustees, he thought, should take action in this matter on behalf of the public of Bombay, as at the last fire water did not seem to have any effect.

Mr. Sheppard inquired, if the area was always to be devoted to the storage of hay, to which the Chairman replied that, that was not intended.

Mr. Wacha urged that if a north-east wind was blowing there would be no chance when a fire occurred for extinguishing it in sufficient time. He suggested that the hay should be pressed and stacked in sheds, the same as is adopted at present by the Bombay Tramway Company.

Further discussion followed, and it was finally decided to let the matter stand over for the time being in order to ascertain whether the suggestions made could be given effect to.

A NEW RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE.

A letter from the Public Works Department, forwarding plans and schedules of land required on the Kennedy Sea Face, in connection with the overbridge, south of Marine Lines station, and applying for permission to enter on the land was considered.

It was resolved that temporary occupancy of the land should be allowed pending its resumption.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The next item was a letter from the Public Works Department intimating that Mr. Rebsch had been granted an extension of leave up to 30th April, 1906, which was recorded.

Some other business of minor importance was then transacted and the meeting was adjourned.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Captain Bulkely, Scots Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Minto.

Major Wilkinson, Leicestershire Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Savage, 32nd Lancers, joins the Army Remount department for temporary duty.

Lieutenant Higgs, Gloucestershire Regiment, is posted to Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

WESTERN COMMAND.

38th Central India Horse.—Major E. C. B. Cotgrave, 2nd Squadron Commander, and 2nd-in-Command pro tem., to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Campbell, retired. Dated 2nd September.

82nd Punjabis—2nd-Lieutenant J. A. Budden, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 2nd November.

108th Infantry—Lieutenant G.R.S. Logan-Home, King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 5th November.

87th Punjabis.—2nd-Lieutenant J. E Murray, Unattached List, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 8th November.

106th Pioneers.—2nd Lieutenant O. A. Duke Unattached List, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 10th November.

The following transfers and postings are ordered in the Supply and Transport:—Major G.L.H, Sanders, on return from leave to Poona as Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, as a temporary measure. Major H. J. Thacker, on return from leave to Quetta as Divisional Accounts Officer. Captain J. H. Dickson, from Quetta to Rawalpindi, in connection with the Rawalpindi Concentration. Captain E. A Swinhoe, from Poona to Rawalpindi, in connection with the Rawalpindi Concentration. Captain J. L. Jesse, from Quetta to Rawalpindi, in connection with the Rawalpindi Concentration. Lieutenant H. S. N. Wright, on return from leave to Poona. Lieutenant H. S. N. Wright, from Poona to Rawalpindi, in connection with the Rawalpindi Concentration. Lieutenant C. R. C. Sandys, on return, from leave, is transferred to the Eastern Command. Captain A. Northern, A. S. C., on return from leave to Karachi, as Officer Commanding Station Supply. Lieutenant J. C. S, Rendall from Poona, to Ahmednagar as Officer Commanding Station Supply. Captain C. D. Duxbury, from Nasirabad to Poona. Captain C. D. Duxbury, from Poona to Bombay, for duty with troops detailed in connection with the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

An exchange between Captain V. Ferguson, 1st Battalion and Captain R. P. Yates, 2nd Battalion of the South Wales Borderers has been sanctioned.

An exchange between Captain F. H. A. Wollaston 2nd Battalion and Captain W. W. Seymour, 3rd Battalion, of the Rifle Brigade has been sanctioned.

Captain Seymour will join the 2nd Battalion on its arrival in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. H. Aspinall, Indian Army, on resigning his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General, 5th (Mhow) Division, is permitted to reside in India, with effect from 16th November.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

A. E. A. Fuller, a young European, committed for trial by Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate, of Sholapur, was charged with cheating Mrs Emmanuel, wife of Mr. Alfred Edward Lewis Emmanuel, Assistant Collector there, of Rs. 40, on 5th May last, by representing to her that Mr. Emmanuel was his school acquaintance of St. Paul's Schools. Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Counsel said that this was an extremely simple case, and a short one. Prisoner had represented to Mrs. Emmanuel that he belonged to the Educational Department at Hyderabad, and was a "Pauline" like Mr. Emmanuel, with whom he was acquainted; he was also at Baliol, Oxford, one of the Professors of the Hyderabad College had his money and he was left without any. Under these and similar representations, he induced Mrs. Emmanuel to deliver to him Rs. 40.

Mrs. Emmanuel said the accused came to her bungalow, and sent in a card, stating that he was of the Hyderabad Educational Department and wanted to see her for a minute. She saw him. He told her that his pay had been given to her husband by a Professor of the College, who was passing through, and he showed her a letter purporting to have been written by the Professor. He did not give it to her, but kept it with him. She then questioned the accused as to how her husband, who was in the district, could have received his pay. He replied that it was either he or somebody perhaps the Collector. He added that he had no money at all and what was he to do? Witness advised him to go to the Collector.

Mr. Binning: What did he say when you told him to go to the Collector?

Witness: He made some excuse or other for not going to the Collector. He said he was an old "Pauline," and had been to the school. He mentioned several "Paulines," whom she knew by name, and he said he had been to Baliol.

Mr. Binning: What was the result of this conversation?—Witness: He said he was so poverty-stricken that he could not do anything. She said if the Collector would not help him, she would lend him some money, as he was an old "Pauline." Eventually, she lent him Rs. 40, and the accused passed papers to her, at her own suggestion. He said he would pay her next Wednesday, by a money order, from Bangalore. As a matter of fact she had not been paid back.

Cross-examined by the accused: Did you not offer the money to me?

Witness: I offered it on your telling me you had nothing to go on with.

Accused: Twice I refused it, did I not?

Witness: I am not sure you refused it or not but you Did not go (Laughter.)

Accused: did you not tell me first that your husband was a "Pauline", and then I said I was one too?

Witness: You said you were at St. Paul's Schools.

Accused: Did I tell you I knew Mr. Emmanuel at St. Paul's?

Witness: No; I don't remember. You said you knew him by name.

Mr. Emmanuel was the next witness. He said he was at St. Paul's Schools, 1884—1892. Did not remember whether one of the name of Fuller was at that school with him during the time?

Accused asked witness whether so and so (persons named) were at that school or not. Witness said that out of about eleven the accused had named, he knew four or five who were there, these included Cholmondley, Rothschild and Murray.

In his statement to the Court, accused said that on his way from Sholapore to Bangalore he became sick on the way at Bellary, and was in the hospital for eleven days. Colonel Sharkie could testify to his illness, that was why he could not return the money.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said that the charge against the accused was that he induced Mrs. Emmanuel to part with Rs. 40 on the representation that he was a school acquaintance of her husband, Mr. Emmanuel.

Mr. Binning: No, my Lord, we don't say so now.

His lordship: You said so in your opening.

Mr. Binning: Yes my Lord, I did say so right enough; but after what had come out in the evidence, the prosecution no longer hold to that point in the case.

His lordship directed the jury to confine their attention to the consideration of the main point in the prosecution as to whether there was misrepresentation, as alleged, or not?

Without retiring, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was acquitted.

ASSAULT.

Abdula Daud, a servant in the "Badar Baug," in Khetwadi, was tried before the same jury on a charge of committing a criminal assault on Fulibai, a woman, who hawked about basketfuls of ashes in the streets, on 2nd October last. Accused was charged under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Gulamhusen R. Kharaj, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution. Abdulkarim Daud, accused's confederate, who is a "dhobi" boy aged 16, was granted a pardon on condition that he made a full and true disclosure of the whole story. Evidence was recorded in the case. Accused was arrested in the Salemani Burial Ground; and he was identified by the complainant. By a majority of 7 to 2, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." His lordship discharged the jury, and ordered a re-trial.

The Sessions were adjourned till 10-30 a. m., this morning.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1905.

THE TRADE OF KHORASAN.

MAJOR MOLESWORTH SYKES, acting British Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, has given us the most exhaustive account of the trade of that quarter of Persia that has yet been given. For the benefit of the uninitiated he explains that Khorasan is coterminous with the Russian province of Transcaspia on the North and the Afghan province of Herat on the East, Since 1903, the districts of Kain and Seistan, which constitute its southern extension have been formed into an independent Consulate, but they remain part of the Khorasan, from the point of view of the Persian Belgian-administered Customs and for general government. From Yezd, Kerman and Baluchistan, Khorasan is much cut off by appalling deserts, whereas Meshed, its capital is only some two hundred miles from Herat and even less from the Transcaspian Railway at Askabad to which important centre it is connected by a "chaussee." It is generally understood that Russia has greater commercial influence in Khorasan than we have, but Major Sykes is sanguine as to the further development of British trade, which he believes is even now much greater than is generally supposed. Although he finds the statistics, supplied by the Belgian Customs officials, more nearly accurate than was formerly the case, he still accepts them with a certain reservation. The Belgian officials' returns are more reliable than those of the ancient Customs farmers, but owing to the huge extent of the frontiers, the unreliability of the Persian subordinates, the ignorance of the caravan owners and their own lack of knowledge of the Persian language and the country, the difficulties they have to encounter are great. So too have those, who, like Major Sykes, go in search of information. The trade with Russia appears in the Customs reports, but British trade is only kept account of by a few British firms, as no goods landed at the Persian Gulf ports appear in the returns of Khorasan. Major Sykes, therefore, concludes that we may safely assume that the Russian trade is less than is shown in the statistics and that British trade is infinitely greater, especially as the statistics given only refer to British goods reaching Meshed and exclude those carried on outside the capital.

The Persians are a most luxurious and extravagant race, writes Major Sykes, "and buying something new, whether it be a gramophone or an electric torch, is a passion with them which is being exercised regardless of the future." As to that future our Consul-General is somewhat concerned, for he believes that the adverse balance of trade will ultimately drain the vitality of the country. All classes depend on the foreigner for most of their clothes, their tea and sugar, and their lighting as well as most of their luxuries. No more likely result than that foretold by Major Sykes is threatening and towards bringing it about Great Britain and India are taking a greater share than was supposed. It is true that the new Customs Tariff gives preference to Russia. Yet experience has shown that if sugar and petroleum have realised a larger sale than formerly owing to the generous treatment accorded them, it is not to the detriment of British trade, as we do not supply either of these articles with the exception of a small amount of cane sugar from India, and only our carrying trade is affected as the imports of these articles increase. Our special imports of tea and indigo hold their own. The import trade generally has made rapid development, and of the increase, Russia has "taken the lion's share both by her exertions in the cause of order : witness the destruction of the Turkoman terror and later by the untiring persistency with which every means of communication has been developed and perfected." As Russia came later into the field continues Major Sykes, "so the ratio of her increase is greater ; but the Indian Government is also steadily battling with the terrible deserts which form the western glacis of India."

Of course, the ultimate drain of the vitality of the country may be avoided if the Persians would make a serious endeavour to develop their resources. Unfortunately they do not. They might grow a longer stapled cotton if they would, but at the altitude at which it is grown, the summers are too short to allow of its improvement. Still, such as they do produce is sold at a profit. Their cultivation of silk is defective, the worms being permitted to suffer just at the time they are most in need of sustenance, but latterly the Mahalaval district has been turning out good silk. More might be made of minerals, if mining were carried on scientifically. Then again, Persia might ward off the evil day by looking to her forests. Frontier forests on the Persian side are being cleared, though on the other side the Russians teach them the desirability of planting a new tree wherever one is cut down. They do not, however, profit by the lesson and to-day Persia ranks after Arabia as the most treeless country in Asia. The wool trade flourishes and more might be made of carpet-weaving if the British merchant would buy for himself, instead of through a Constantinople middleman. The shawl weaving industry is waning and now there are only from sixty to seventy frames at work, whereas fifteen years ago there were 320. In silk-weaving there has been a similar falling-off. From seven hundred frames, at Meshed, the number has dwindled down to between a hundred and fifty and two hundred. If Persia made more favourable terms for British merchants her trade would doubtless extend. Major Sykes, in discussing the openings for British trade in Khorasan, recommends that any merchant opening up business there should, unless he wishes to purchase carpets, and is an expert, spend at least a year in studying the language, the people and the peculiar conditions of the market. Most British enterprises in Persia with which our Consul-General is acquainted have bought their experience at a crushing rate from lack of local knowledge and undue haste. To hasten slowly, he believes to be the highest wisdom and he warns Indian exporters against flooding the market, though he tells them there is room for Cawnpore goods, both leather and woollen, also for tea, while Indian watch-menders, tailors, joiners, carpenters, bootmakers and mechanics of all sorts may find remunerative employment at Meshed. Still, to develop trade with Great Britain and with India various improvements in facilities are necessary. Among these the development of Bandar Abbas, and the connection of that port by wire with the rest of Persia, are first mentioned in the list. Next in importance comes the improvement of postal communications. It is only by these means that British trade can be developed, for the superior nature of Russian communications is so marked that were their manufactures of approximately equal quality, ours would stand no chance at all. The Russian trader has immense advantages in Khorasan and the whole of Eastern Persia.

COOLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

THERE has been so much discussion on the desirability of sending Chinese coolies to South Africa and on their conduct since arrival, some of them being credited with murder and outrage, that it is interesting to draw comparisons with the East Indian immigrant imported into Demerara under a system of indenture similar in principle to that followed in South Africa. If anything, the value of the comparison is increased by the fact that the East Indian has been working on the sugar plantations for more than fifty years and his standard of conduct is fairly established. The conditions prevailing in the immigration are different. Engaged for a period of five years, the coolie from Calcutta takes with him his wife and family, and husband and wife share the toil. Even here peace is not perpetual. On the fifty or more sugar plantations, the demand for labour often leads to dissatisfaction with the rates of pay—one shilling a day for the man, eight pence for the woman—and strikes are by no means infrequent. Up to the present, however, legal organization has prevented any serious rioting. Altogether the life of the Demerara coolie is less restrained than that of his Chinese confrere on the Rand. At the head of the system rules the Immigration Agent-General, who has proved himself on frequent occasions to be ever ready to help in bettering the status of the men for whom he is responsible, and it is, no doubt, his readiness to listen to their grievances and to find a remedy, when necessary, that ensures not only order, but the implicit confidence reposed in him. In addition to the Agent-General are sub-officials, over districts of the sugar area, who working on similar principles reduce friction between employed and employer to a minimum. We are inclined to think, therefore, that much of the disturbance amongst the coolies on the Rand has been due to injudicious ruling, and we can confidently look forward to an improvement as the result of the wise policy, now adopted by the Government, in sending out, to take charge, men who are accustomed to command in the East and understand the ways of the Asiatic. Whether the benefit will be allowed to be permanent is problematical in view of the professed Liberal intention of abolishing the importation of Asiatic labour to the Rand. The question has formed an excellent Party cry and "Yellow Slavery" is well calculated to rouse the indignation of hysterical voters who have neither the opportunity nor the ability to understand the matter in all its aspects. There can be no reason for hasty action, now that the system has been put under a different regime, in fact there is every advantage in delay, provided the time be occupied in a genuine and unbiassed study of the situation. That the slavery cry will be raised at the coming General Elections is beyond dispute.

Meanwhile it will be well for those who see a cure only in the abolition of the Ordinance to look to Demerara to see what conditions prevail there. The East Indian coolie has readily adapted himself to the country and his conduct is infinitely superior to that of the indigenous Creole in the matter of both industry and thrift. The number of immigrants in the colony is estimated at one hundred thousand—one-third of the entire population—and a very large percentage of these prove the excellence of the rule under which they have worked by electing to remain in the country when their five years' indenture has expired. The majority continue in their former labour, but the Government has made arrangements whereby those who have decided to remain in the country can take over land in lieu of the passage money for the return to India, This has done something to establish a new industry in the colony. The principal crop of the coolies' land is rice, thousands of acres being new devoted to this form of agriculture with the result that the imports, which, twenty years ago, totalled about twenty thousand tons, have now fallen to less than seven thousand, while during the current year the exports of rice have been over 30,000 lbs. as compared with 4,680 lbs. last year. There is one other aspect which shows what an incalculable advantage imported labour under indenture has been to the country. At the close of 1904 the credit of the East Indians at the Government and Post Office Savings banks was over £112,000, while the tax assessment of their properties amounted to £92,000. Here we have the results of fifty years' working and the success of the scheme, which was at first regarded askance, impels one to the conviction that the coolie labour troubles of South Africa are in very great measures the direct result of misunderstanding and mismanagement. The other question as to whether the authorities have drawn their supplies from the right quarter of Asia is a point to which the success of the system in Demerara must direct attention and to which we hope due respect will be paid if the new regime on the Rand fails in the results of which it gives promise.

THE VALUE OF EXAMINATIONS.

FROM time to time within the last few weeks we have received letters, usually signed "Student," complaining of the increasing difficulty of the papers set by the examiners for Matriculation in the Bombay University and denouncing the examiners in various ways. To-day we have received a similar letter from "Well Wisher" with particular reference to the Sanskrit paper, in which he says "the Sanskrit examiners of the Marticulation Examination for the last ten or fifteen years, with only a few exceptions, appear to have acted in total disregard of the sacred trust put in them." This is rather strong wording and is hardly calculated to appeal to those in whose hands rests the decision of the necessary standard. It is not to be wondered at that the papers are more difficult than they were fifteen years ago, indeed, the wonder would be were they not. The point to be considered is are the papers too difficult when compared with the teaching and other facilities for learning. If this be the case, then a measure of uniformity is required. It still remains for those, in whose hands the matter rests, to decide whether the examination standard is too high or the teaching standard not sufficiently so. To the students who are dissatisfied we would point out that the value of a University Degree is in direct proportion to the difficulty in obtaining it, and that only by the creation of a reputation for good work being essential can the Degrees granted be of real value to them in the battle of life. While the conditions of education in this country prevent the general standard of learning in the Universities being as high as it is at Oxford, Cambridge or London, there is no reason why every effort should not be made to effect an improvement. So long as a Degree is comparatively easy of attainment, so long will the teaching in schools remain at a corresponding level. But with a slow and steady increase in the difficulties of passing successfully through the University will come an increase in the teaching efficiency of schools which will benefit not only University students, but Indian education as a whole. It is to the students that we must look for the schoolmasters of the future and a difficult examination is the only test and guarantee of their fitness. At the same time we realise the necessity of keeping the examination papers from becoming tests for savants, and we hope that the students' grievances will be both listened to and considered.

YESTERDAY evening, H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his staff visited the Portuguese cruiser San Gabriel now lying in harbour. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

THE King has evidently recovered from his recent accident as he has gone to Castle Rising as a guest of Lord Farquhar who is having a shoot.

KING CHRISTIAN has received the deputation sent by the Storthing and in the course of an impressive ceremony gave his blessing to the new Constitution.

AN enormous gathering of the unemployed in London marched to Hyde Park on Monday. Reuter describes them as the picture of spiritless misery.

IT is stated that Colonel H. Hamilton, Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener, has been appointed to the Command of a brigade at home, and proceeds to England at the close of the year.

THE excess of female mortality over that of males in the Punjab, to which we lately alluded, is officially stated to amount to a difference in rate of nearly 10 per thousand.

IN consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the village of Balkassar in the Jhelum district are to be charged with maintaining an additional police force for three years.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON, K. C. I. E., formerly Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, was to leave Marseilles for India on the 11th November.

THE "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes an interview with Yang Cheng, the retiring Chinese Minister in Berlin who described the proposal of the Emperor for the withdrawal of the foreign contingents in Pe-chi-li as an extremely tactful move on the part of German diplomacy, which he was convinced, would meet with a sympathetic reception in China. The Minister gave it as his opinion that it would be more advantageous for Germany to maintain the smallest possible garrison as Kiao-chau as she could not keep a sufficient number of troops there to defend the Protectorate against a possible attack. To a question by the interviewer as to whether he thought that Japan was daily drifting more and more under the influence of Great Britain, and as to whether he considered that the policy of the British Government was also that of Tokio, the Minister replied in the affirmative. The reported proposal for the fortification of the docks at Singapore was a measure of extraordinary importance, the significance of which, in his opinion, was not sufficiently appreciated in Europe. The new base would greatly strengthen Great Britain's position. The influence of Japan in China was increasing, a fact which was to be attributed mainly to the affinity of race and written language. Europe had made many mistakes in dealing with China, which was in many ways being driven unnecessarily into the arms of Japan.

THE recent sittings of the permanent committee of the Sugar Convention, writes a "Times" correspondent from Brussels, reveal a wide divergence of opinion as to the application of the penal clauses affecting sugar-producing countries outside of the Convention. It is maintained by certain members of the committee that the signatory States should exclude Brazilian sugar from their market, on the ground that the fiscal legislation of that country constitutes an indirect bounty. In a carefully prepared memorandum which we presented to the meeting by the Brazilian envoy, Mr. J. P. Wileman, Government statistician, it is shown that, as no cartel or trusts exist in Brazil, her import duty on sugar is purely protective and cannot favour exports. This policy is distinctly admissible under terms of the Convention. It is, therefore, to be anticipated that, as in this instance British and Brazilian interests are identical, the British delegates will give their support to Mr. Wileman's statement of the question, which is apparently incontrovertible ; especially as the effect of closing the English market to so important a source of supply would be to the disadvantage of the British consumer, and would simply transfer the whole of the Brazilian sugar trade to the United States. The other countries who have joined the Convention are naturally in favour of any policy which tends to raise prices in the English market. But, as far as Great Britain is concerned, it is hoped that the principle so clearly enunciated by Sir Henry Bergne will be followed to the letter—namely, not to exclude any more sugar from our market unless the existence of a bounty can be distinctly proven, which, in so far as Brazil is concerned, is certainly not the case.

IN THE POPE'S LAND.

EVEN Venetians would have hesitated some years ago, to tell you where Riese is situated, or to inform you how to get there. Now the little town has become world-famous as the birthplace of Giuseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X. As an instance of the great popularity which his Holiness received yesterday, the Patriarch of Venice, the Bishops of Treviso, Piacenza, Adria, and Rovigo, together with a numerous following of prelates, nobleman, and representatives of every class of society from all the towns and villages in Venetia, assembled at Riese to inaugurate a monument, erected by public subscription, exactly opposite the little house in which the Pope was borne on June 2, 1835, in commemoration of that event. Riese, with a population of 1,850 souls, is situated about forty miles from Venice, and to get there in time for the festa we had either to leave the latter city by train at an unearthly early hour, or else go to Treviso and pass the night there, proceeding the next morning to Castel-franco—a most interesting town, famed in history as the birthplace of Giorgione.

Treviso, which is rarely visited by Cook's "tourists of all ages," is a handsome old city, with picturesque arcades, many of the houses dating from the thirteenth century. It possesses one magnificent church, San Nicolo—which has been recently restored—the massive columns of which are covered by a series of very interesting frescoes by Toma da Modena, a disciple of Giotto. The church, moreover, contains several fine tombs, and a superb altarpiece by Paris Bordone who was born at Treviso.

To pass the evening, wrote Richard Davey to the "Pall Mall Gazette" on Oct. 23, I went to the opera house, one of the most elegant in Italy, and heard a fine performance of Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust," produced with a mise-en-scene worthy of Paris or London. The orchestra was admirable, the choruses beyond reproach, and the singers, one and all, excellent. The house was packed, all the people in the stalls and boxes being in evening dress, the ladies wearing fine jewels, and the officers in full uniform. In addition to all these advantages, the prices of admission were : Boxes, 15 francs ; stalls, 5 francs ; pit, 2 francs ; and gallery, 80 centimes. That the audience appreciated Berlioz's music was evident from the enthusiasm with which the performance was received. What city of 32,000 inhabitants in England could, or would, support, an opera house whose chief attraction was Berlioz's "Faust," and, what is more, fill it every evening for nearly a month ?

At Treviso you enter what I call "the Pope's Land," for here Giuseppe Sarto was for some years Minor Canon of the Cathedral, and won for himself fame as a preacher of "practical" sermons, and the love of the whole population for his kindness and inexhaustible charity.

From the excellent Hotel Stella d'Oro at Treviso Castelfranco takes about an hour by rail. This small town played a very important part during the Middle Ages, and the ruins of the formidable castle are not only extensive but extremely picturesque and well-preserved. In the parish church is Giorgione's masterpiece—a Madonna and Child surrounded by angels and saints. When he was a little lad, Giuseppe Sarto used to attend school at Castelfranco, walking every morning all the way from Riese, five miles off, carrying his shoes in his hand, for his parents were too poor to afford more than two pairs of shoes in the year for their very numerous progeny. When the child drew near the town on went the shoes—for even in his humble station of life there is just such a thing as family pride !

The road to Riese runs through a level but highly-cultivated country, rich in vineyards and cornfields, dotted with comfortable looking farmsteads and snug cottages, and handsome villas—just such villas, with broad terraces and gardens full of oleanders, and long avenues of Lombardy poplars leading up to their gates, as Portia may have possessed at Belmont (which is not far off). Far away the beautiful outline of the Frigli mountains closes in the panorama. Riese itself is a typical Venetian village, consisting of one very broad well-kept street, lined with large whitewashed houses, whose windows are protected by heavy wooden shutters painted a dark green. The tall and graceful campanile of the parish church closes in the east and view of this street, whilst the monument to Pope Pius X, will now be the terminus of the west. In the centre of the village is the handsome municipal palace, from the balcony of which fluttered the Royal standard. The fine old villa of Count Venier, a Venetian patrician, gaily decorated for the occasion, adjoins the municipal palace, its pink walls and green shutters forming an admirable contrast to the enormous trees that hem it in. The principal inn of the place is the Due Spade, kept by Sciora or Signor Parolin and his wife, the unostentatious sister and brother-in-law of the Supreme Pontiff. Anyone who is familiar with the portraits of Pius X. could pick out Sciora Parolin from a thousand women as his sister. She is his very image, and has the same finely-shaped head, white hair, kindly eyes, and benevolent expression. Dressed very plainly, in a dark cotton gown, the hostess of the Due Spade bustled about in her kitchen the whole morning, looking after her numerous clients. She took no part in the public ceremonies that had brought some 10,000 people to Riese, including the entire episcopate of the Province, and half the nobility, gentry, and rich farmers of the district. She, her husband, and their family, kept themselves modestly aloof, and went to an early service, and then, having returned to the inn, looked after business.

I had the honour of being presented to this dear old lady, who is greatly beloved by her neighbours for no deserving poor man or woman is ever turned empty-handed from her hospitable door. She was very busy, she said, for, owing to the exceptional crowd, she had to attend to at least three hundred hungry guests, who wanted succulent "spaghetti in brodo," and roast veal and chicken, new wine, and fresh bread. None the less, she was kind enough to tell me she had heard from her sister in Rome that very morning, and that her illustrious brother was well. Ah ! she added, he has a good constitution. You see, we belong to a very long-lived family—our mother was over ninety when she died. But if you have a good constitution, live in good air, and have plenty of work to do, you'll live to be every old ; too. No, my brother does not feel the confinement of the Vatican, he gets all the exercise he wants. and, believe me, I know him well, he has no time to spend in vain regrets. Work, and very hard work, too, keeps him going. It keeps me going, I can tell you. Well, "che Dio vi benedica"—may God bless you ! and she bustled off to look after her host of hungry clients. I was deeply touched as I shook her rough hand, and realised how far removed we are from the days of the Borgian, Farnese, and Medician Popes, whose brothers and sisters were exalted to a princely rank they filled with an ill grace. The Italian Press of every shade of opinion, this morning, in the various accounts of the "feste al Riese," pays humble Signor and Signora Parolin a tribute of respect and admiration for their dignified modesty.

The monument to the Pope consists of a marble bust by a young and exceedingly clever sculptor named Giusto. It is a fine work, but the pedestal struck me as looking a trifle narrow. The face is turned towards the two-storied house that has sheltered the Sarto family for several generations, and in which, as I have said, his Holiness was born on June 2, 1835. This little homestead is now municipal property, and is to be kept "for ever" exactly as it was at the time of the death of the Pope's venerable mother in 1903. The rooms, like all those in Riese, are well-proportioned, lofty, whitewashed, and scrupulously clean. The furniture is of the simplest kind, but good and comfortable and there are a few good line engravings of historical and sacred subject, after the Old Masters, hanging on the walls. The kitchen, which would have delighted Ostade or Teniers, is large, and supplied with every sort of brightly-polished copper saucepan, even the wine-casks being in their places. On one of the tables I noticed a large album full of signatures amongst them those of several Royal and famous people. The house is carefully looked after by Signora Parolin, and is therefore, needless to say, in excellent hands.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NORWAY'S KING.

ASSENT OF KING CHRISTIAN.

"TAKE WITH YOU MY BLESSING."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The reception by King Christian of the deputation from the Storthing, sent to notify the election of Prince Charles to the Norwegian throne and to ask the King's assent, was an impressive and brilliant ceremony.

King Christian, having given his assent turned, deeply moved, to Prince Charles and the Princess Maud, and exhorted them to serve their new country loyally and to win its love. His Majesty concluded: "Take with you the blessing of your aged King and your grandfather for yourselves and your people."

Prince Charles as King Hako the Seventh subsequently received the greetings of the Norwegians in his own palace and declared that he and his consort would devote their lives to Norway's good. His motto would be "All for Norway."

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER

A Notable Family.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Arthur Herbert, who is the first British Minister appointed to Norway, has been knighted.

The appointment of Sir Arthur Herbert to be the first British Minister at the Court of the newly-created King Hako VII (Prince Charles of Denmark) is one more laurel added to the bays won by the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, Powis and Carnarvon—a family whose achievements in diplomacy are unrivalled by any other noble house in England. The Herberts have represented England at the European courts for centuries. The best-known of the diplomatic Herberts of late years were Sir Michael and Sir Robert, who both died suddenly,—Sir Michael in 1903, while in the fullness of his career as British Ambassador to the United States; and Sir Robert on May 5th of this year, soon after he had become Chairman of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission. The Herberts have always been hand in glove with the Royal family—long before the first Earl of Pembroke married the sister of Katherine Parr, Henry the Eighth's last wife, in fact—and the present Earl of Pembroke, who is a son of Lord Herbert of Lea, has frequently been the host of the King, the Prince of Wales and the Connaughts at his splendid Wiltshire seat, Wilton House. Lord Carnarvon, too, is invariably to be seen with His Majesty at all the fashionable race meetings. As the new Queen of Norway is our own Princess Maud, it was but natural that the British Minister should be a gentleman well-known to the new Queen's family, a qualification which Sir Arthur Herbert possesses in a special degree.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WRECK OF THE HILDA.

Many English Families on Board.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It transpires that the victims by the wreck of the Hilda number 129 including several English families who were going to winter at Dinard and Saint Servan.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Picture of Spiritless Misery.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Ten thousand of the unemployed to-day paraded the West End and held a meeting in Hyde Park to demand relief works. There were many banners with violent inscriptions.

An overwhelming force of police was present, but the men of the crowd were mostly the picture of spiritless misery.

The proceedings were most orderly.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

A Baseless Report.

The reported conclusion of an Anglo-Tibetan treaty is baseless. Nothing has been done since what was done in India and the Chinese negotiations have broken down.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Ratification To-day.

The ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Treaty will be exchanged at Washington, on the 22nd November.

RUSSIA QUIETING DOWN.

Trouble on Transports Settled.

POLICE WITHDRAW.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Russia appears to be quieting down generally. St. Petersburg is resuming its normal life.

The trouble on board the two Russian transports at Nagasaki, has been settled and the Japanese police withdrawn, but the torpedo boats are still watching.

One transport with 1,200 men has already sailed.

JAPANESE LECTURES FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A Martin White Benefaction.

As a result of the liberality of Mr. Martin White, the London University has arranged with the Japanese Government that M. Sawanayagi, the Director-General of the Education Bureau, shal deliver two series of lectures on Japanese education in 1906.

KING IN THE COVERTS.

A Shoot at Castle Rising.

HIS MAJESTY AMONGST HIS FRIENDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

His Majesty King Edward has gone to Castle Rising, Norfolk, to stay with Lord Farquhar. The shooting commences to-day.

Lord Farquhar is not only the most intimate friend of the King, but he is also His Majesty's nearest noble neighbour, Castle Rising being within easy driving distance of Sandringham. Castle Rising possesses a parish church of the finest Norman work, which has often tempted the engraver; likewise a castle with a Norman keep, still nearly perfect. The castle has historic associations with Queen Isabella, "the she-wolf whom her son thought it well to keep in quasi-seclusion there." The subterranean passage from the keep to the Red Mount, at Lynn, which is supposed to have given the King secret access to his redoubtable parent, is quite legendary. Castle Rising is honoured by very frequent Royal visits, and one may constantly see the names of Lord and Lady Farquhar among those of the King's invited guests. More often the names are not printed, for both His Majesty and his closest friends dislike the blaze of publicity that everywhere beats upon Royalty and its doings. One advantage of the much-abused motor-carriage is that pleasant little parties can be got together, distance being almost annihilated, and no paragraphs need appear in the morning papers to rub all the bloom off one's peaches.

Lord Farquhar, who, as Mr. Horace Farquhar, had the honour of officiating as best man at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, is persona grata Master of the Household since 1901, and is a witty conversationalist, an agreeable host, a musician, and an art connoisseur as well, as a shrewd man of business. He is also Sir Horace Brand Farquhar, having been barted a dozen years ago The baronetcy in the family was a creation of 1821 in favour of his grandfather, Robert Farquhar, sometime Governor of the East India Company, and M. P. for Hythe and for Canterbury. Sir Robert prefixed Townsend to his patronymic in 1824. His successor, Sir Walter, kept it and Sir Walter's fifth son, Sir Horace, has only dropped it since his accession to the peerage, in 1898. As first Baron, K. C. V. O., he can, at sixty-one, contemplate an agreeable future. He entered the holy estate some ten years ago, with the widow of Sir E. H. Scott, and the daughter of Colonel Packe of the Grenadier Guards, of the Packes of Harleston, Northamptonshire. In a representative capacity, he has, so to speak, gone in for Marylebone right and left. He was L. C. C. for Marylebone East in 1899, and M. P. for Marylebone West from 1895 till he was claimed by the Upper House. A right good fellow, Lord Farquhar is greatly esteemed by all the members of the First Family, to whom he is known as "Horace."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Porte Climbing Down.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

There are indications that the Sultan is disposed to yield after a fruitless appeal to the Kaiser.

DEBT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

An Enormous Increase.

The "Nord-Deutsche Zeitung" points out that the debt of the German Empire has increased from 3 1/2 to 175 millions sterling since 1877. The increasing military and naval demands apart from other pressing financial necessities involve a fresh taxation of 11 1/2 millions sterling yearly.

DEATH OF A HOTTENTOT LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The noted Hottentot leader, Witboi, has been killed while attacking a German convoy.

DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

SCHOOL BOYS OPENLY OFFENSIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21

At nearly every important station in the two Provinces of Bengal, meetings are being held to condemn the Hon. Mr. Fuller's circulars. There are exaggerated reports of how the police are interfering with people in general and school boys in particular, and in some cases describing the 25 residents of Rungpur, appointed as special constables, as martyrs whose names henceforth will be enshrined in the grateful recollections of their suffering countrymen. As a matter of fact, immediately the 25 were appointed special constables, the town at once quieted down and the order was withdrawn in 24 hours. They were never asked to wear batons or to attend drill which is pure invention, but, for the peace of the town they have been asked not to leave it without communicating with the District Superintendent.

The native and vernacular papers are full of highly-coloured accounts of the misdoings of the Police, disrespectful criticisms of Mr. Fuller and of the proceedings of protest and sympathetic meetings. The conduct of native school boys everywhere is becoming openly offensive. Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, sentenced Bhut Nath Bhuttacharjee, a parcel clerk on the E. I. Railway, to ten days' rigorous imprisonment for using criminal force towards the Traffic Inspector of the Railway Police and shouting 'Bande Mataram' when under arrest and thereby attracting a crowd of Bengalis who rescued him from custody. The accused was, however, promptly rearrested.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Transport Assaye from Southampton is due at Bombay on the 1st proximo with a large number of officers and ladies. The colonel and officers of second Battalion Rifle Brigade from Egypt are also aboard.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL IN JAIPUR.

RECEPTION AT THE PALACE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, Nov. 21.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Jaipur from Udaipur punctually at 8-30 this morning, and received a remarkable welcome. They were greeted at the station by his Highness the Maharaja, twelve Tazimi Sardars, the Hon. Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Colonel Herbert, Resident at Jaipur, and other officials. The Maharaja and his Sardars were magnificently arrayed and on leaving the station their Royal Highnesses drove for more than a mile to the Residency along a route lined by State troops and retainers, garbed and weaponed in picturesque barbaric fashion. Twenty State elephants and numbers of State equipages and richly caprisoned horses lined the route and a striking display was made by bands of fierce looking swordsmen called "Nagas" or protectors of the State. They were clothed in bright and green swimming costumes, arms and legs being bare, and wore white turbans with peacock's plumes. They assumed the attitude of combat and performed a war dance as the Royal procession passed. Pundits offered religious salutations, recited Sanscrit slokas and offered incense to the Prince and Princess.

Jaipur well merits the honour paid to it by the visit of their Royal Highnesses, for not only is it one of the chief commercial centres of Rajputana and Western India, but is certainly the finest of modern Hindu cities. Nestling down in the plain, which it is thought was once the bed of a lake, the view stretches out North, East and West to the rugged hills crowned with forts. Owing no doubt to its recent birth the city differs from the majority that Their Royal Highnesses will visit, by reason of its being one of the few, if not the only city in India, built on a regular plan. Broad streets disect the city in either direction with smaller streets leading out, forming blocks which on inspection are found to be split up by still smaller streets and narrow alleys. Overhanging the city on the North-West frowns down the almost inaccessible Nahargarh, or Tiger Fort, facing towards the gentle slopes which rise up to Amber, the ancient capital of the State, as interesting from its ruined architecture as from its picturesque situation and eventful history. Jaipur readily lends itself to decoration, for built as long ago as 1728, when it was founded by the famous Maharaja Siwai Jai Singh, it yet has an air of unreality, like some temporary structure to add to the splendour of a pageant. Nevertheless, Jaipur possesses the finest gardens in India. The Ram Newas Gardens, seventy acres in extent, are a veritable paradise well worthy of the enormous sum spent annually on their upkeep.

Modern as it is, Jaipur can also boast of its curios. Amber, the deserted city, is a noble relic of a bye-gone age, while the Jantra or Hindu observatory tells of a science dating probably from the same days as when, on the banks of the Nile, the Priests of Osiris read the stars and performed their "mysteries." This, too, is a relic of Jai Singh II and is the largest of the five observatories he constructed in the Empire, dilapidated now in some measure and long since disused, but still standing with its huge dials, azemuth circles and altitude pillars.

These are things that one has to seek, and modern Jaipur always somewhat theatrical in appearance has now, more than ever, a resemblance to an enormous fair decorated on every side.

After arrival at the Residency, the Prince received a visit from the Maharaja, subsequently paying a return visit to the Palace. The route thither lay along fine broad thoroughfares, flanked by pink buildings having relieved ornament in chalk designs. Entering the Palace the Prince was received in the splendid hall of audience. The scene was the most wonderful that has yet presented itself during the tour. Passing by spiral routes through a series of court yards, lined by men-at-arms in bright raiment, the Royal party entered an inner court at the end of which was the pillared hall open at the side facing the court yard. Within the hall two Royal chairs were placed beneath a canopy of marvellously wrought gold and silver supported by pillars, the canopy being enclosed by doors and rails of precious metal. The audience hall was thronged by Durbaris.

In the richest apparel and from the base of the steps by which access to the hall was gained, extended lines of scarlet clad retainers backed by others in bright green. The spectacle was undoubtedly the most gorgeous that the Prince has yet seen. The ceremonial visit lasted only a few minutes. The Prince and his suite were garlanded and His Royal Highness sat side by side with the Maharajah beneath the canopy and engaged in conversation, finally departing under a Royal salute. The Maharaja subsequently left the hall to the weird strains of a native air which is played by the band on ceremonial occasions.

Leaving the palace the Prince drove through the city to the Albert Hall where he met the Princess who had visited the Museum and other institutions, and their Royal Highnesses returned to the Residency together.

AJMER MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess received an address from the Ajmer Municipality, a deputation including Mr. C. W. Waddington, the Chairman, and Munshi Bishambernath, Vice-Chairman, attending at the Residency for the purpose. The address was illuminated and was enclosed in a silver casket supporting a model of one of the marble pavilions built by Shah Jehan and having upon its sides designs of scenes at Ajmer.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness gave the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—In the name of the Princess of Wales and on my own behalf I thank you for the expression of hearty greeting and goodwill, which are contained in your address. You have already received from me the message of sympathy which I sent to you from England, and, if anything could add to our sincere regret that we should be receiving you here in Jaipur, and not in your own city, it is the very charming description which you have given of Ajmer's history and attractions. We both feel strongly for you in your troubles, and after the long series of your misfortunes we hope that a happy period of prosperity is in store for Ajmer and Rajputana.

The design on the casket will serve as an imperishable record of the beautiful architecture of Ajmer and I am glad to read of the restoration of Shah Jehan's pavilion.

I am equally interested to hear of the Mayo College. You may well be proud to have such an institution in your midst.

Both of these will be for all time associated with the name, and the energies of your late Viceroy Lord Curzon.

Your historical sketch is one from which both you and I may draw satisfaction, and I shall be very glad to acquaint the King-Emperor with your loyal expressions. It will be a pleasure to him, as it is to us, to know that you regard his house as the symbol of peace, justice and prosperity.

Subsequently the Prince of Wales inspected the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Later accompanied by the Princess his Royal Highness went out for a drive. Their Royal Highnesses dined quietly at the Residency.

The programme for to-morrow and Thursday includes shooting and sight-seeing. It is hoped that His Royal Highness may be able to secure his first tiger at Jaipur as the King did during his tour in India.

LORD CURZON AND THE TROOPS.

His Excellency Lord Curzon, P. C., G. M. S. I. G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has directed the Lieutenant-General Commanding to convey to all the troops now in Bombay, his Excellency's appreciation of the labours of the troops; his thanks to them for the good work they had done, and for the cheerful readiness and soldierly smartness they had displayed on all the recent occasions, requiring their presence on duty, connected with his arrival and departure from Bombay.

EXODUS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

Now that the excitement in Bombay has died away with the departure of His Excellency Lord Minto, the Native Princes who came to Bombay are leaving the station as quickly as possible. The following Chiefs left on Monday, for their respective States:—

The Raja of Mansa.
The Chief of Jamkhandi.
The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.
The Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
The Raja Saheb of Dhangadra.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN BENGAL.

SEVERAL COOLIES INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

A rather serious collision occurred on Sunday, night, between a passenger train and a brake van near the Bengal-Nagpur Railway cabin close to Tikiaparah station situated about a mile from Howrah, causing a block for some little time. The brake van had somehow parted from a goods train which had halted at Tikiaparah station and ran on to the same line as the No. 75 down passenger train. The accident fortunately was unattended with any injury to the passengers or train.

Another collision of a more serious character occurred on 17th instant, at Bandel Junction station on the East Indian Railway between an engine of a Naihatti branch train and a railway carriage containing a large number of coolies who were proceeding to Goalundo on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. At about 9-30 p. m., a carriage containing the coolies was cut off from a train and was being hand-shunted when it was run into by the engine of the Naihatti train with such force as to cause injury to ten coolies, three of them very seriously. All the injured men were removed to the Chinsura Hospital for treatment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "TELEGRAPH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

A summons was ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate here to-days to issue against the Editor and Printer of the "Telegraph," a daily paper published in Calcutta, for defamation complained of by Mr. H. R. Penn. The statement which formed the subject matter of the complaint was alleged to have been published in connection with the report of a case in which the complainant's brother was concerned and is alleged to have reflected upon the character of the complainant

CALCUTTA'S WELCOME TO LORD MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Calcutta Municipality present an address of welcome to the in-coming Viceroy at Government House to-morrow afternoon.

QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The opening for traffic is notified of the Quetta Nushki section of the Frontier Railway.

WATER FAMINE AT KHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 21.

Water famine here is causing immense hardship. The Kalamba water pipes have been stopped two days running without intimation. The Shahapuri merchants appealed to the Maharajah by wire early this morning. No reply has been received till nightfall. If the authorities had made spare pumping arrangements, the discontent now existing would have been avoided. At present the poor people are helpless and hope the Maharajah will render them early assistance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. GOSTLING.

MR. DAVID GOSTLING, one of the oldest European residents in Bombay, met with a serious accident on the evening of November 20th, as he was proceeding from his office to Church Gate Station. When he got near Mr. Tata's bungalow he stumbled and fell against the curb stone. In trying to save himself he unfortunately sustained a fracture of the right arm, and also other sligher injuries from the broken glass of his spectacles. A Parsee gentleman who witnessed the accident rendered assistance and at last Mr. Gostling was taken to the European General Hospital, where his arm was set. It is the right humerus that is fractured. Mr. Gostling is making fair progress and his many friends will anxiously await his speedy recovery.

IT is a very far cry indeed from the twentieth century to the legend of Romulus and Remus and it may be gravely doubted whether any archæologist ever expected to find even approximate evidence to confirm it. A discovery just made, however, in some excavations under the foundations of the ancient statue of Diocletian, if it does not exactly father the story of the wolves or of the flight of birds, is declared to furnish a stronger basis of probability to the story of the Rape of the Sabines than it ever possessed before. The abduction and subsequent battle were supposed to have taken place near some primitive marshes, and the excavations laid bare a marshy soil, amid which was found the skeleton of a man in primitive armour, who had evidently fallen in combat.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RECENT SPEECH.

CONTENT WITH THE PROGRESS OF TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, November 4th.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking yesterday at Birmingham, said that, whatever the result of the next elections, they would enable the Unionist Party to shake off the apathy that was born of timorous counsels and half-hearted convictions.

Personally, he was well content with the progress of tariff reform. They had shaken the idol of free imports to its base. They might, however, have done much better if the party had been thoroughly united, and if some had shown more courage and played less for safety. Though Lord Rosebery had declared the reformers' case pulverised, Mr. Asquith, another of the Liberal leaders, admitted the fiscal reform had regained its place as a predominant issue.

Although Mr. Asquith had emphasised the exceptional trade prosperity of the country, the proportion of the unemployed had risen 25 per cent., and the standard of wages had fallen, the decrease for last year amounting to £2,000,000. Referring to the future, Mr. Chamberlain declared he would infinitely prefer a powerful party in a minority to an impotent majority.

MR. SEDDON AND THE JAPANESE.

THE DOMINATION OF THE PACIFIC.

A REPLY TO ROOSEVELT.

London, November 5th.—In approving of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the course of a speech in Wellington yesterday, Mr Seddon said that the Japanese did not want to come to New Zealand, and they would not be allowed to come if they did want to. He declared that President Roosevelt was wrong in saying that the Stars and Stripes would dominate the Pacific. The only flag that would dominate the Pacific was the Union Jack.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS' TOUR.

CONTINUED TRIUMPHS.

London, November 4th.—The New Zealand team of Rugby footballers played the fifteenth match of their English tour against Blackheath, the famous London club, to-day. The weather was dull though fine. Public interest was shown by an attendance of 15,000.

Included in the Blackheath fifteen, which was a powerful one, were no fewer than eight international players. New Zealand also played its strongest team. Wallace, who has been absent from one or two of the recent games, being again in his place.

From the start the New Zealanders played at the top of their form, and quite outpaced their opponents.

After two minutes' play, Wallace scored a try, which he converted into a goal. A little later he scored a goal from a penalty kick. Keeping up his brilliant form the New Zealand crack scored two more tries before half time, and McGregor scored one, but the kick at goal failed in each instance. The first half ended with the score: New Zealand two goals three tries, Blackheath, nil.

In the second half the New Zealanders continued to play a fine all-round game, and added materially to their substantial lead. Glasgow, McGregor, and Stead each scored tries, and all three were converted by Wallace into goals. The game ended—New Zealand five goals three tries; Blackheath, nil.

The record of the New Zealand team for the tour now stands: Matches played, 15; won 15.

THE TROOPS IN BOMBAY.

GRATIFYING TESTIMONY FROM A SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in another Bombay paper this morning a letter signed by "G. Owen Dunn" in which the writer pays a compliment to the exemplary conduct of the troops on duty down here for the Royal Visit. Now, Sir, I do not know whether the writer is a lady or a gentleman, so I am a bit bashful about speaking out my mind. Anyway, I wish that we troops could honestly return the compliment. To begin with, we could not have been musty if we had wanted, in a climate like Bombay. Then again we had not got the time to go on the razzle-dazzle as we expected and hoped. I had saved a month's pay for the purpose, but when it wasn't stables it was guards, when it wasn't guards it was rehearsal, when it wasn't rehearsal it was escort duty, and when it was not escort duty it was salutes. You watered your streets till they were as slippery as glass and we had all we could do turning sharp corners like Princess Street, and when you didn't do that you left them that dusty it was hard to breathe. We should have liked some of that water to drink. For the infantry who kept ground they were lushed up to a half a bottle of soda a man at their own expense out of the Canteen Fund, and we cavalry and horse artillery did sixteen miles in the hottest part of the hottest days that had ever been known in the hottest place of the world without so much as a nimbu to moisten our parched throats. We were never asked if we had a mouth on us by Bombay. Of course, we can behave ourselves. It pays us to do so I can tell you. But the Horse Artillery are the right of the line and pride of the British Army and the Xth (Prince of Wales' Own) Hussars are the smartest cavalry regiment in India, bar none. But did you let us show it? No, you took us up to Malabar Hill and brought us back again with the Viceroy and instead of bringing us up on the Apollo Bunder with every man clean and smart and every horse well groomed and looking its best, our "whites" were wet through and covered with dust till they looked like khaki, the horses looked like they did after a ride with General French and the horse-gunners' guns and gun-carriages were covered with mud. Was that fair and square? Do you expect us to be jolly after being disgraced like this before the Prince, who owns the Xth? No, we wanted to bide our diminished heads. And then again, Sir, or Mr. or Mrs. or Miss, whichever the writer is, may I ask what did Bombay do to make us remember them in return for our exemplary behaviour and our professional excellence and taking greater pride in the army? Did they do anything? Not a bit of it. My father, like myself, a knapsack-bred soldier, and one who took part in the Prince of Wales's escort in 1875, told me last week in his letter, that Bombay gave the soldiers and sailors a grand dinner on the maidan and the Prince went to it and had a glass of lemonade, my father said it was, to encourage us to teetotallism, and made us a speech all to ourselves. He said they would do it again, and I had a bet or two on it and that was the best way of appreciating our exemplary conduct and a way even the A. T. A men would have knuckled down to. I looked out for my gilt-edged invitation card every day, but dinner, bless you, some days we had no time for dinner and, even if we had, it was too hot to eat except at night when we were too played out to do anything but sleep. However, we have the one consolation which is given to the British soldier whenever we are fed up with anything, and that is that we have done our duty like British soldiers and kept up the traditions of the Service. We should have done the same even if the Bombay Entertainment Fund had put temptation in our way by entertaining us a little bit.—Yours, &c.

LANCE CORPORAL, GUNNER & TROOPER.

Rear Guard Camp, Nov. 21.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND'S "Dictionary of Indian Biography" is said to be almost ready for publication. It will contain lives of about 2,000 persons, European and Native, from the time of Clive to the present day.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Royal Society of British Artists.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

MR. TREE AS DR. STOCKMANN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

THE exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists is rather more interesting than usual. Mr. Fred Foottet has never done anything so good as Memories, a full-length of a girl standing playing the violin, in which there is a far greater reticence and moderation of technique than this undeniably clever but usually exaggerated artist has ever shown before. It is interesting to compare Mr. Cayley Robinson's Drifting and With Wind and Tide—both painted many years ago, before the artist gave himself up to intensity and symbolism, and both charmingly fresh in colour—with his Threads of Life, one of those strangely fascinating conundrums which he loves to set before his many admirers. Threads of Life shows us a young woman at her embroidery, looking up from her work as if suddenly struck by some symbolic thought, while a girl eats from a bowl at a table on which are set out the toy animals from a child's Noah's Ark. The symbolism may be obscure, but the work is sincere, distinguished, and intensely original and fascinating. Mr. Paul Paul is one of our most promising young painters, and in his Duck Pond there is again that reminiscence of Monet's work which is so distinctly attractive.

One can always count on finding some good pictures in the winter exhibitions at Messrs. Tooth's, and the very first picture in the collection, Harpignies's Ruines d'un chateau sur la Seine, strikes a happy keynote of excellence. This is in the small outer gallery, where also may be remarked Thaulow's, On the Dordogne, Kever's Happy as the Day is Long, Verboeckhoven's Winter Quarters, and Lord Leighton's Mother and Child, painted in 1875, and showing all his elaborate and somewhat laboured accomplishments. As usual, all the plums of the large gallery are collected in the first group, in which may be admired Fantin's Roses; Daubigny's beautiful landscape Portogoro, wonderfully fresh and clean, yet full of that artistic quality which is so rarely to be found in landscapes of which this can be said; Harpignies's Lisiere de bois a Famars, full of that magic evening light of which he alone seems to possess the secret; Lhermitte's beautiful harvest scene, Moisson dans la Vallee, and Corot's La Chaumiere. These pictures alone would repay a visit to Messrs. Tooth's; and other good works are Cazin's Dunes in Springtime; Boudin's Le Port de Trouville; Joseph Bail's Lacemakers"; Mesdag's Dutch Pinks; Marie Dieterle's Bestiaux dans un paysage; Dagnan-Bouveret's latest work, "Sibylle"; an unusually charming Israels, "Watching for Father," in which the weariness of the mother and child is admirably suggested; and De Bock's clever landscape "Mare, Gouda."

The Norwich Festival has been very late this year, partly owing to Bristol, and it has had several distinguishing features. First of all, Mr. Randegger's announcement of his intention of resigning the post he has hold so honourably for twenty-four years, has brought forth many tokens of regard from everybody concerned. Secondly, under Dr. Mann, the well-known organist of Cambridge the chorus has made such a vast, indeed almost incredible, improvement that this has been, artistically, the best of Mr. Randegger's Festivals; and, next, there has hardly ever been a Festival at which so many native composers have appeared with works of their own, both old and new. Lastly, this is the first time that the London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for a Festival en bloc, and the success of the experiment has been such that we may be sure it will be repeated. Fourteen British composers all in a row, and when the Festival opened the birds began to sing in many different styles. So many, indeed, that the net result is somewhat bewildering, and leaves one more than ever certain that, though we have many British composers of ability above the common, a British school of composition is as far from coming into existence as ever. Perhaps that is a good thing; at any rate, we had better try to persuade ourselves that it is, because it is difficult to see how a change is to be brought about.

It is only possible, in addition, to record a few impressions of the new works, and we will begin with the only work of foreign extraction, "Sancta Agnes," by Signor Mancinelli. It is full of suave Italian melody and boasts some very clever scoring, but here and there it sounds as if the composer had done a little violence to his temperament in order to write music which would not seem too secular to a British audience. The Prelude and a Trio which occurs near the middle of the work deserve to be heard separately; and there is a really impressive solo for Sancta Agnes herself, which Miss Muriel Foster sang in a way possible only to a great artist. It was certainly the best individual performance of a Festival in which all the soloists distinguished themselves; and incidentally it should be said that Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies's singing in "The Apostles" and the first act of "Parsifal," Miss Agnes Nicholls's singing in "The Apostles," and Herr Kreisler's playing of Max Bruch's G. minor Concerto, also deserve to be remembered.

But to return to the new works. Mr. Herbert Bunning's new scena, "Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere," is extremely attractive, Mr. Corder's new part songs are very able, and Mr. Hamilton Harty's two songs should be heard very often. Of the longer works, the most enjoyable was Sir Hubert Parrys's Pied Piper of Hamelin—it is so extraordinarily young in feeling, and bubbles over with genial high spirits, restrained by innate refinement. The music reflects with really remarkable accuracy the curiously bitter-sweet mixture of humour and pathos of Browning's creation, and, except for an occasional over-fondness for the double basses, the scoring is more felicitous than is sometimes the case with Sir Hubert Parry. But it must be remembered that the double basses of the London Symphony Orchestra are exceptionally sonorous. One might write an interesting page on the various kinds of humour in music, and take as one's text a comparison between "The Pied Piper" and Dr. Cowen's equally delightful John Gilpin, which was heard on the following evening. That in this case Dr. Cowen's humour is a little nearer the surface is not a reproach; it is the necessary result of the essential difference between the two texts. There is a great deal of sensuous beauty in Mr. Granville Bantock's Epilogue to Ferishtah's Fancies, and is a good sign of the times that two of our composers should go to a poet so profound as Browning for their inspiration. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor has gone to his favourite Longfellow, with whom he has apparently much intellectual sympathy. His five choral Ballads are settings of five of Longfellow's songs of slavery. It was for many reasons regrettable that he did not confine himself to the three new ones, for the range of emotions called up by the poems is, after all, somewhat limited, and to insist on them for fifty-seven minutes is hardly pleasing. All the Ballads suffer from over-elaboration and from an attempt to put into them more feeling than the subject can hold. But they are all clever and melodious.

Mr. Gordon Craig has just published his views on "The Art of the Theatre" in the form of a dialogue between a stage director and a play-goer, in which the former states how things will be done in the millennium of things theatrical. It appears in a book published by Mr. T. N. Foulis, and adorned with several pictorial suggestions from scenes from the hand of the author. Mr. Craig is known to have a good deal of intelligence and artistic feeling, and his suggestions are, like Mr. Samuel Weller's knowledge of London, "extensive and peculiar." For example, he sees the Theatre of the Future as follows:—I see a great building to seat many thousands of people. At one end rises a platform of heroic size on which figures of a heroic mould shall move. Scenes shall be such as the world shows us, not as our own particular little street shows us. The movements on these scenes shall be noble and great; all shall be illumined by a light such as the spheres give us not such as the footlights give us, but such as we dream of. Each thing done on the stage in this new world shall be significant, intentional; nothing shall be the result of chance, neither shall people have cause to exclaim, "How clever!" but only "How beautiful!" All of which reminds us of the lines in one of the Bab Ballads :—

> Mr. Martin Tupper sent the following reply to me—
> "The fool is bent upon a twig, but wise men dread a bandit!"—
> Which I knew was very clever, but I didn't understand it

Recently Mr. Tree gave a rather remarkable matinee. While local authorities are talking about running a theatre for the edification of the public Mr. Tree has slipped in with a matinee of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," a play which holds the mirror up to local authorities, and does not flatter them either. Many public men were present, among them Mr. John Burns, and, so far from resenting the scathing indictment, seemed greatly diverted with Dr. Stockmann's failure to make any headway against the powers that be in a Norwegian watering-place that lives on its baths, the waters of which the Doctor discovers and proclaims to be pestilential. Another source of mirth was the abundance of lines that could be taken up as topical, perhaps, the most popular being Aslaksen's. "If you attack the Government, you at least do society no harm; for the men attacked don't care a straw, you see; they stay where they are all the same." The play is one of Ibsen's better-known dramas, and those who take each play as autobiographical, as reflecting some fresh stage in Ibsen's spiritual development, make no doubt that in Dr. Stockmann the dramatist is drawing himself. There was, therefore, a touch of irony in the fact that while Mr. Tree's make-up in no way recalled Ibsen, the make-up of the Burgomaster, the Doctor's brother and arch-enemy, did so most powerfully. After "The Enemy of the People," in which Ibsen shows himself as the bearer of an evangel to a stiff-necked, stone-throwing generation, came "The Wild Duck," in which, as Mr. Archer puts it, "he seems to caricature his own motives, and scoff at his own ideals."

It is easy to such parallels too far, though, no doubt most fine plays are the outcome of personal experience. In both these plays however, Ibsen's primary object seems to be to state a fact of life in the terms of drama and not to depict the character or career of any individual. Here the fact is the paralysing power of vested interests. There is not a soul in the place that would not have that water pure if only Doctor Stockmann could devise a way that would not ruin the town. As the story of the Doctor's life the play is manifestly inconclusive. All that can be said is that the action has carried him from a high spiritual plane to a higher. The ordinary spectator is left unsatisfied, and if the commonplace tests appropriate to the general run of plays are to be applied there is force in the view expressed by a lady. She liked the play, she said, but would have liked it better had there been a sixth act in which the infusoria made short work of all Doctor Stockmann's opponents.

The piece was exceedingly well acted. Mr. Tree repeated his impersonation of Dr. Stockmann. He takes a rather too reckless and light-hearted view of the Doctor. From reading the play one imagines Ibsen to have meant Stockmann to be a man about whose earnestness there could never be a moment's doubt. Yesterday there were several moments, when not to doubt was impossible. Still the character afforded Mr. Tree fine scope for the display of his remarkably subtle and resourceful art, and his success as actor was no less than his success as manager. Mr. John Beauchamp was not very convincing as the Burgomaster. Mr. E. M. Robson, a member of the old Haymarket cast was irresistibly droll as Aslaksen. There are only two women in the play, Stockmann's wife and daughter. As the wife Miss Rosina Filippi gave one of her superb studies of rather commonplace with a keen eye to the main chance, while the daughter was played with girlish dignity and much feeling by Miss Margaret Halstan. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tree will see his way to giving some further performances of "An Enemy of the People."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who has been pretty well trounced for his unpleasant, unnecessary, and inaccurate attack upon Henry Irving, will, perhaps, come to the reluctant conclusion that a pose, however brilliantly carried out, is no longer amusing when it is whipped into the regions of bad taste. Once before Mr. Shaw shot his arrows into the warm but lifeless body of a great man. His name was McKinley, but the American had never held so dear a place in the hearts of the British public as it had given to Irving. On that occasion, Mr. Shaw escaped almost unhurt. I think that it will be a long time before Mr. Shaw will be forgiven for his latest indiscretion. Mr. Max Beerbohm's just and beautiful tribute to the memory of the great and picturesque figure of Irving made very different reading, and is worthy of a permanent place in literature.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

THE following special note on the failure of the cotton crop has been issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Punjab in the Kharif of 1905 :—

Reports from districts show that the cotton crop is practically a total failure in the Central Punjab, including the Lahore, Gujranwala, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Amritsar, Jhang and Multan Districts and the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies. The area shown in this tract represents about 2-5ths of the cotton area of the Province. The present disaster is ascribed to (tela) greenfly in July and August, to severe drought in August, and finally to the ravages of bollworm in September and October. There is no barani crop in the Delhi Division in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the monsoon. The same cause has seriously affected the outturn on irrigated land, which will be less than 8 annas. Bollworm in responsible for much less harm than in the Central Punjab. Cotton is not of much importance outside these tracts. It is said to be below the average, but no special damage has been done by insect pests. Two-thirds of a normal crop is expected in Dera Ghazi Khan. No damage is reported from Jullundur or Gurdaspur.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli............	1	1	10
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total............	1	1	77
Total [illegible] deaths to date ...	304,703	23,297	
Same date last year.........	13	11	73

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHRISTMAS TOUR.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CALCUTTA C. C.

THE decision of the Bombay Gymkhana to send a cricket team to Calcutta during the Christmas holidays for a series of matches with the principal clubs there, has excited a great deal of interest in local cricket circles, and in view of this it may be of interest to review briefly the strength of the Calcutta Cricket Club at the present time. Although Captain C. Wigram, the old Wykehamist, S. R. Hignell, the old Malvernian, J. B. Wood, the old Oxford Blue and Marlburian, and G. A. Akers Douglas, the old Etonian, are no longer available the C. C. C. will be able to put a very formidable side, especially in batting, in the field, and the eleven will be selected from quite an imposing list of well-known players. Chief among these are J. D. Guise, the old Merchistonian, L. P. E. Pugh, the old Salopian, who will probably captain the team, F. H. Stewart the old Harrovian, J. H. Heeble, the old Rugbeian, M. R. Qain and F. T. Paine, two of Calcutta's oldest cricketers, and S. E. A. Whiteway, the old Sedbergian. It is, however, from the newer players that the principal strength of the eleven will be drawn. The number of these is considerable and they form quite a galaxy of talent. E.H. Fray, the old Carthusian and Cambridge Blue and Middlesex county player, will be the wicket-keeper of the team, and throughout the length and breadth of India he has no superior in this department and probably no equals. T. Curtis-Hayward, the old Rugbeian, will be one of the bowlers and on his day he is a very difficult bowler. H. J. Hilary, the old Tonbridgian and, one of the best all round players in Calcutta, is also likely to find a place in the team. Then there are B. E. G. Eddis, the old Carthusian and B. A. White, the old Malvernian who headed their respective school batting averages a few years ago and are two fine products of Public School cricket. R. C. Cumberlege who played with marked success for Durham county a couple of seasons ago and is a brilliant bat is another likely player. Other players are F. Gould, the best bowler in Calcutta, A. S. Drew the Old Harrovian, H. E. Skinner, A. H. Abbott Captain Turner, C. L. Hodgson, and G. Smallwood the old Reptonian. It is not even from the above players, famous as most of the names are, that the chief strength of the team will be made up, but from three or four players who have recently arrived, or are expected to arrive, in Calcutta, in a fortnight's time. Lord Hawke, the Yorkshire Skipper, is one of these players, and he will certainly be asked to play for Calcutta against Bombay, Lord Francis Scott, the Earl of Minto's A-D-C., if not quite as good a bat as his brother Lord George Scott, the old Cambridge Blue, is for all that a player of no mean order and should greatly strengthen the batting of the team. But perhaps the most interesting player in the personnel of the team will be G. N. Bignell, the old Haileyburian and Hampshire County player, who is stationed in Calcutta. Of cricketers who have arrived in India this year he is one of the most promising. His batting average at Haileybury in 1904 was 52-60 and his bowling average 24-65 for 20 wickets, a double performance which obtained for him a trial in the Hampshire eleven that year. Last season he played ten innings for Hampshire, scoring 286 runs including 109 against Kent. The Bombay Gymkhana XI will need to be as strong as it is possible to make it, to oppose with any chance of success the eleven the C. C. C. will probably place in the field, and in view of the formidable nature of the task, it is pleasant to learn that the batting of the team will be stiffened more than a little by the inclusion of Lieuts. F. O. B Wilson and R. De Burgh, R. N. whose ships the "Hyacinth" and the 'Terrible' will be in Calcutta next month. There is a chance that E. B. T. Studd, the old Harrovian, will take a Behar Wanderers eleven to Calcutta at the same time as the visit of the Bombay Gymkhana eleven, in which case a match will be arranged between the two teams.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S AMUSING SPEECH.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING, presiding at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the London Press Club, held recently at the Criterion Restaurant had some witty things to say of the methods at present employed to advertise some of the London newspapers. In submitting the toast of the Club he said that it had often been the painful duty to journalists to criticise what he said. That evening they might say what they liked about him, and he would say what he thought is advisable to say about them. He thought that in the King's Bench the Press had, at all events, one very good friend if they could judge of the love the Press had for a man by the way it chastened him (laughter). There was a time when it would have been the correct thing for him, in proposing that toast, to talk of the grandeur and influence of the Press and when they would have taken it as a compliment for him to compare the Press with Parliament. But he was afraid those days were gone, and gone also were the days when one could praise the Press for its enterprise in the collection and distribution of news, and criticism on current events. That was not what one looked for now in a daily newspaper. One subscribed now to a newspaper not for the newspaper at all. Perhaps, one did not read the paper, but subscribed to it instead of to Mudie's. Perhaps, too, by the end of next week it might have occurred to some enterprising member of that club that when the public bought a newspaper they did not want the paper, or even a three-volume novel—perhaps they did not want literature at all but might want a pint of milk every morning (laughter). Now, if the public wanted milk, it went to a dairy, but he could conceive that before long everyone who wanted milk or perhaps gin, would recognise the really great and extending power of the Press.

Sometimes, it had been said, the papers reported events whether they had occurred or not, but that he supposed, was merely the legitimate development of modern journalism. The first things that ever interested them were in the nursery—tales of events that had never occurred, and he asked them. Why should they abandon the most delightful literature of their lives as they grew up? Why, for instance should one paper reproach another for reporting a battle in the Sea of Japan before the other papers heard of it, perhaps even before it occurred? They must not tell an absolute falsehood, and he supposed and it would be wrong to report a battle that never took place at all—but he would not say that for certain because the matter was not at present before him judicially. When he was in the House of Commons, Lord Curzon invented a phrase which was very much praised at the time—though to him it appeared unnecessarily tautologous—in which he spoke of the 'intelligent anticipation of events before they occurred.' If that were right in a politician, why should it be wrong in a newspaper, so long as the event really did happen? He had not gone into the matter fully, because it was not his business to find a justification for any one, but he wondered whether wireless telegraphy, or something of that sort, would not really enable certain highly-organised journalists to become acquainted with events which happened some hours, or even some days, before they happened? He was not a scientific person, but he could quite conceive in spite of the jibes of the humourist, that the reporting of events which did not occur might be capable of good scientific defence.

THE first volumes ("Bengal in 1756-57") of the Indian Records Series, which Mr. Murray is publishing for the Government of India, are also shortly to appear. These volumes are edited by Mr. S. C. Hill, Officer in charge of the Records of the Indian Government, and will contain a selection of public and private papers dealing with affairs in Bengal in the times of Siraj-ud-Dowla.

THE death is announced from Cheltenham of Mr, George Robert Stephenson, nephew of the railway pioneer, George Stephenson, with whom he was associated in his enterprises. His railway career was commenced in 1837, on the engineering Staff of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and he afterwards superintended the construction of lines in various parts of the country, in New Zealand, and in Denmark. He was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1876-77. Mr. Stephenson, who was twice a widower, died at the age of 87.

IN THE POPE'S LAND.

(Concluded from page 4.)

From a very early hour the Via Pio X., has the high street of the village is now called, was packed with country people, mostly farmers and their families. In her charming novel, Miss Angel, Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie tells us that even now on the Rialto you may meet any day with half the apostles, angels, and saints in Titian's and Tintoretto's pictures. Had she ever visited Riese, she would have realised that it was from this district that the models came for the saintly hosts that Giorgione, Bordone, Titian, Tintoretto, and Veronese painted. I have travelled half over the world, but have never seen anywhere a more magnificent people. There was scarcely a man or youth to be seen under six feet high. Their shoulders are exceedingly broad, waists slight, limbs well-proportioned, long and supple. They walk with a delightful swaggering grace which they have, doubtless, inherited from their gallant ancestors, who were the finest fighting men of old Italy. Their features are beautifully regular, their eyes large and lustrous, often a deep blue, and their regular teeth flash white between their well-shaped lips. Their expression is invariably honest and agreeable. The old men might stand for prophets and apostles, and the youths you can see any day at the Academia in Venice attending at the Marriage Feasts of Veronese, or wondering at the ascending Madonna of Titian. The women and girls are less admirable, but are rather thick-waisted, and generally fair-haired. They walk with a certain stateliness, and often unconsciously assume extremely picturesque poses. As a rule they never mingle with the men, but walk by themselves, and it is only when a young fellow is officially betrothed that he ventures to parade with his fiancee in public. Newly-married couples, however, go arm-in-arm. The children are very pretty and lively, but nothing like so charming as those of Parma and Piacenza, whose forebears served Correggio as models for his angels and cherubs, but they generally grow up plain.

It was a pretty sight to see the Patriarchs and the Bishops, in their scarlet and violet vestments, pass through the bending crowd from the monument to the church, and it was a prettier sight yet to see young and old kneel reverently to receive the blessing sent them from Rome by their old friend, Pope Giuseppe Sarto. It was a significant sight, too, to behold a captain and to other officers of the Italian army sitting by the side of the Bishops during the ceremony, and a battalion of his Italian Majesty's Lancers keeping order at a Papal function. Nor was the Royal March omitted, but played again and again; and the banquet-room, where the prelates and the great folk from the neighbouring cities and villages were feasted, was decorated with the national colours. Such a function as this would have been impossible ten years ago. The walls for miles round were covered with tri-coloured bands of paper bearing such inscriptions as : "Viva il Papa! Viva Pio X., il Papa del popolo!—" the people's Pope." As a touch of local colour, when the Te Deum was over and the Patriarch had left the church, I beheld a waiter scurrying across the street with the mitre under one arm and the crozier under the other! At the railway station I found all the Bishops and prelates in the common waiting-room, chatting familiarly with all sorts and conditions of men. It wsa all very stately, very picturesque, and, above all, in its way, very democratic. There were between 10,000 and 15,000 persons, mostly farmers and peasants, present at this important demonstration, yet I heard not a single swear-word nor saw any signs of drunkenness, although the wine of Venetia is young and strong at this season of the year. As we drove back in the soft twilight to Castelfranco, we could see the twinkling lights of the pretty illuminations sparkling in the orchards of Riese, and hear the band playing gaily, "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," to the strains of which very up-to-date melody we left the land of Pius X. behind us.

SHORT SERVICE TRAINING.

ITS DEFECTS.

THE introduction of short service in an experimental stage is full of problems for future solution, and, says the "Standard," the recruiting for the selected regiments will be watched with great interest in the Service. The plan is not received with very much favour in the Army, and many officers consider that the two-year Regular will not be more efficient than an Auxiliary soldier. And he will not have the intelligence of the Volunteer to counterbalance the lack of opportunities of training. It is said that the Army Council were not unanimous about introducing the plan, and the scheme is only now being launched as an experiment, the cost of which is covered by current Army expenditure.

A main difficulty which, it is considered, will beset Mr. Arnold Forster is the barrack accommodation for these two-year men, and their future training after leaving the Service. Unless the facilities for instruction in gymnastics and musketry are increased, it will be impossible to turn out a creditable soldier in two years. Roughly speaking, a recruit spends the first six months of his service in physical training and elementary drill before he gains any knowledge of the rifle, and, under the most favourable conditions only six months of the year are available for his field training—from April to October. He may attain to the position of marksman in his second year of service, and then, when he begins to shape well, he is to forsake the Army and only return to it for one day bi-annually to fire a few rounds with a rifle which he will not know too much about. The contention that he may have less military value than the continuous-serving Volunteer is quite sound, as a voluntary home army of two-year men cannot be trained on the Continental plan of squeezing practically two years' instruction into every year that the man serves. The question of accommodation at the regimental depots is not an insuperable difficulty, excepting during the non-camping season, when the overflow of recruits, if such arises, may be put under canvas; but the barracks proposed to be used at some of the depots are in a most insanitary condition, and in some cases have been condemned by medical boards as unfit for occupation. These buildings cannot be utilised even by the short service men unless thoroughly overhauled and rendered sanitary.

The War Office are hoping to recruit 6,300 men during the present Army year, ending March 31 next, which is equivalent to 900 per regiment, or 25 per cent. for the war establishment of each battalion. The cost of this increase to the Army establishment is more than covered by the saving effected by the disbandment of the five battlions of the Royal Garrison Regt., which will be wholly completed in a few weeks' time. This step towards short service has been rendered necessary in order to maintain the Army Reserve at the strength required to complete the battalions on a war footing, and to provide for the casualties of war. The introduction of Service pay, first propounded by Mr. Brodrick, has been the means, to a great extent, of inducing soldiers to extend their colour service to nine years, with three alone to be spent in civil life, but now the Army Reserve is about 100,000 strong—a very useful reserve force if efficient. At the close of the South African war when transfer to the Reserve became operative a large number of men, especially during 1903 were relegated to the Reserve at their own request, and some 30,000 have been added to its strength since. This total has, however, not been reached without reducing the numbers serving with the colours, due to the non-acceptance by some soldiers of the regulations for extended service; for no matter what the pecuniary advantages are that may be offered, some men prefer to return to their home life rather than continue serving for a long period abroad. Many regiments popularly supposed to be prepared for war have little over half their establishment serving with colours, and the depot recruits would barely increase their strength by a company. The remainder are in the Reserve lapsing into inefficiency, as a result of no provision having been made for their training. To some extent, therefore it may be said that the large Reserve now possessed, by the country is obtained at the expense of the present efficiency of the battalions, and while, no doubt, it may be cheaper to the taxpayer at this juncture to possess these skeleton units, it may prove expensive at a later date.

A PARIS publicist has been calling attention to the fact, curious for the gay city, that nearly all its its best known spots rest on the bones of the dead—in short, are built upon old cemeteries. The Vaudeville Theatre is built on the site of one; so is the Gymnase, and so is the Hotel de Ville. The square of Saint Germain-des-Pres, the Monceau Park, the Madeleine, and the Place du Pantheon are in similar case. Indeed, Marat was buried in the last-named, while the Rue de la Paix stands upon the cemetery wherein was buried Mdme. de Pompadour. The Central Halles stand on the site of the greatest cemetery of the old Paris, and one which served that purpose for eight centuries.

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

IT is not, says the writer of "From a College Window" in the "Cornhill," often enough realised that the basis of the successful artistic temperament is a certain hardness combined with great superficial sensitiveness. Those who see the artistic nature swiftly and emotionally affected by a beautiful or a pathetic thing, who see that a thought, a line of poetry, a bar of music, a sketch will evoke a thrill of feeling to which they cannot themselves aspire, are apt to think, that such a spirit is necessarily deep and tender, and that it possesses unfathomable reserves of noble feeling.

This is often a great mistake; deep below the rapid current of changing and glittering emotion there often lies, in the artistic nature, a reserve not of tenderness or depth, but of cold and critical calm. There are very few people who are highly developed in one faculty who do not pay for it in some other part of their natures. Below the emotion itself there sits enthroned a hard intellectual force, a power of appraising quality, a Rhadamanthine judgment.

It is this hardness which has so often made artists such excellent men of business, so alert to strike favourable bargains. In those artists whose medium is words, this hardness is not so often detected as it is in the case of other artists for they have the power of rhetoric, the power of luxuriously heightening impressions—indeed, of imaginatively simulating a force which is in reality of a superficial nature. One of the greatest powers of great artists is that of hinting at an emotion which they have very possibly never intimately gauged.

I have sometimes thought that this is in all probability the reason why women, with all their power of swift impression, of subtle intuition, have so seldom achieved the highest stations in art. It is, I think, because they seldom or never have that calm, strong egotism at the base of their natures which men so constantly have, and which indeed seems almost a condition of attaining the highest success in art.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions collected towards this fund :—

Messrs Naigai Watakabushi Kaisha, Rs. 1,500, Mr Premchand Roychand Rs. 500, Mr E M Nanavatty, I C S, Fyzabad, Rs. 250; Baron Shibushava Rs. 200-13-3, Mr Naoroji Framjee Tamboli Rs. 101, Sir S Subramania Aiyar, K C I E, Madras, Mr Shapurji Hormasji Harver, Messrs H J Rustomjee & Co, and "M V" each Rs. 100, Mr Fazulbhai Meherally Chinoy Rs. 50, Mr and Mrs J F Kharas, Mr S P Godvala and Mr M N Srinivas Rao each Rs. 30, Mr Dhunjibhai Merwanji Mehta and Mr Ardeshir N Mody each Rs. 25, A Zoroastrian Rs. 20, Mr Jamshedji Edulji Banatvala, Mr Fardoonji M Dustoor, "A Parsi" and Mr V R Tulpula each Rs 15, Dr Bhagwant Sakharam Patker, Panthakis of Bandora Aglary, Mr Temulji Setna, Mr Jehangir E Saklatvala and "A Parsi" each Rs. 10. Sums below rupees ten Rs. 5. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,860-8-0, total Rs. 41,137-5-3.

TOGO'S ADDRESS TO THE DEPARTED.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent states that at a grand Shinto service Admiral Togo delivered an address to the spirits of the departed, and eulogising their noble and gallant co-operation, which resulted in the sacrifice of their lives, and humbly praying for the repose of the spirits whose noble deeds so eminently contributed to the victory of their countrymen over a powerful enemy. While delivering the address the Admiral was seen to be affected with emotion, in striking contrast with his impassive mien in the heat of battle.

A "Times" telegram reports that the stream of returning troops has begun to reach Japan and is expected that all will be back within six months Two battleships of 18,000 tons and three armoured cruisers of 14,000 tons are now building or will be immediately commenced in Japanese dockyards. A leading Tokio journal alleges that Japanese naval experts have decided that in future battleships must displace 22,000 tons with a speed of 20 knots, and have an armament of fourteen 12in. guns, while armoured cruisers must be of 15,000 tons, and a speed of 25 knots.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 29.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps with effect from the 1st instant.

Coy Qr Mr Serg W Harvey No 1 Coy II Sub-Division.
Corporal J H Griffiths No 1 Coy III Sub Division

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow, Thursday at 8-45 p m

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill to-morrow, (Thursday at Nesbit Road Head Quarters at 8-45 p m

MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association of the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 25th instant at 6-45 P M.

Business—To pass accounts and arrange programme for current season.

By Order
A STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 22.

1. There will be Company Drill for 'A' 'C' and 'E' Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p m to-day, Wednesday the 22nd instant.

Dress.—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. There will be Company Drill for 'D' Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. to-day, Wednesday the 22nd Instant.

Dress.—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms,

3. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday next the 23rd instant.

4. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday next the 24th instant at Head Quarters at 6 p m

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE Anchor Line have just ordered a new and fast steamer of 6,000 tons for their Eastern trade. The vessel is to accommodate ninety first-class passengers, and the cabins, it is said will be on the bridge or promenade deck.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE family of Lord Leigh, who passed away on Saturday night at St. Leonards, took their name from High Leigh, in Cheshire, where they were seated before the Conquest. The founder of the family fortunes in later centuries was Sir Thomas Leigh, a London merchant. He was Lord Mayor in 1558, and married a niece of Alderman Sir Rowland Hill of whose wealth she inherited the greater part. He purchased the Stoneleigh Abbey estate, and subsequently the family became possessed of estates in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire as well. But Warwickshire, was the chief home of the Leigh—people always of high repute among their neighbours, and none held in higher esteem than the peer just deceased.

Lord Leigh was a man of much kindliness of heart. He never prosecuted poachers, and the story is locally told of how, a brace of such persons being once taken to Stoneleigh Abbey by a keeper, his lordship directed the offenders to go to the kitchen get some beer and bread-and-cheese, and never come there again. The new Lord Leigh is the Hon. Dudley Leigh, eldest surviving son of the second baron; nephew of Sir Chandos Leigh, counsel to the Speaker; and brother-in-law of Lord Jersey. Mr. Dudley Leigh is fifty years of age, and his succession brings another American lady into the English Peerage. Unlike his father, who was one of the forty-two Liberal peers voting for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill of 1893, the new peer is a Conservative, though he has hitherto taken no public part in politics.

Mr. C. E. Mathews, ex-President of the Alpine Club, whose death is announced, was a man of letters as well as a climber. His Annals of Mont Blanc is the best work in the English language on the subject of which it treats—far better and more thorough than that by Albert Smith; and if it is inferior in point of erudition to the French monograph by M. Durier, it is much stronger on the practical side. It was by his practical knowledge of climbing in general and Mont Blanc in particular that Mr. Mathews demolished the old theory that in the first ascent all the work was done by Balmat while his companion Dr. Paccard was merely a "passenger." In addition to this book, by which he is best known, Mr. Mathews contributed a chapter of reminiscences of early climbers to the Badminton volume on Mountaineering, and wrote a good deal for the Alpine Journal.

Dr. George M. Theal, Colonial Historiographer of the Cape of Good Hope, we learn from South Africa, is retiring from the service after a connexion with it extending over twenty-eight years. In the year 1877, he was appointed Government Agent with the Gaika chief Oba, and two years later became Keeper of the Colonial Archives. He was appointed Colonial Historiographer in 1897, and in that capacity has visited various European countries in search of material for the Records of the Cape of Good Hope, of which twenty-seven volumes have already been issued.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes on the Groote Schuur estate, the site, according to the "Scotsman," being on a projection near where the "Empire expander" was wont to sit when he was in residence at his Capetown property. The design of the memorial is to be entrusted to Mr. Herbert Baker. It will take the form of a bastion, approached by steps on either side. The massive equestrian group by Watts known as Physical Energy will find a place in the centre of the platform. For this gift the committee are indebted to Earl Grey and Mrs. Watts. Besides this work at Groote Schuur, it is intended to erect a memorial to Mr. Rhodes in Capetown.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" tells a little story about the Prince of Wales's favourite little rough-haired terrier, a dog of considerable popularity. It was not intended to take him to India, but, in the ways, dogs get to know such things, he became aware of the departure. He could not be seen on the day when the Prince was going away, but when the luggage was being removed to the station he was discovered hiding among the trunks. Even this did not help him, and after a painful leave-taking he was left behind. It is said that he has refused to eat any food since, and Marlborough House is in great distress.

M. Witte's position is not an enviable one. In spite of the cheery egoism with which he has acclaimed his triumph in the peace negotiations, there are not lacking in Russia those who would gladly assassinate him for the part he played. All public men who take prominent parts in times of crisis must run this risk. Was not Wellington, who came scatheless out of so many battles, stalked by would-be assassins? One man turned up armed at the House of Parliament intending to take the life of the victor of Waterloo because, in this madman's opinion, the live lost at Waterloo were so lost as a penance for the vices of the great. Curiously a somewhat similar thought was running in the minds of more notable men after the great battle. All this, they said, as they counted the lists of the dead—all this for a man who has never been in love. And it was to remove this cause of offence in the eyes of the French people, it is said, that Louis the Eighteenth's platonic intimacy with Mme. Ducayla was instituted.

Modern history tells of moments in our own story almost as exciting as those now being witnessed in Russia. Wellington once declared that the most exciting moment of his life was not in any of his great battles, but that in which he had to forbid William the Fourth to attend a public banquet in the City during a time of great national excitement. Of the millions of people who every year see our Houses of Parliament, how many imagine that their position was determined by strategic consideration! No one nowadays can think of the Palace of Westminster in any other position than that which it occupies. But when the old Houses were burnt down and the task of rebuilding faced, there was a proposition to establish them on or near the site of St. James's Palace. Wellington resolutely put down his foot on the proposal.

The site suggested, its advocates pointed out, would be better as regards centrality and convenience than any other. But to the argument of the Duke there could then be no answer. "With a vast and growing population such as yours in London," he said, you must never make it possible that you can be surrounded. You must build your Houses of Parliament upon the river, so that the means of ingress and egress are safe, and that the populace cannot exact their demands by sitting down around you. Sir William Fraser, in whose memoirs the story is recalled, mentioned it to Napoleon the Third just before the death of the latter. What wisdom! he said—what wisdom! and it set him musing upon the different turn which the history of France might have taken if, in other ways, as great precautions had been observed in his own case.

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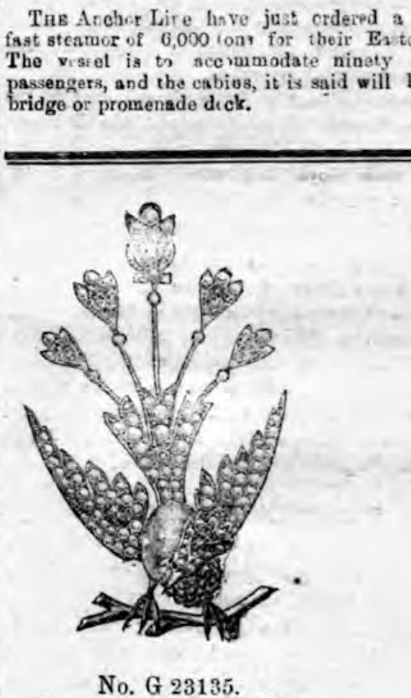

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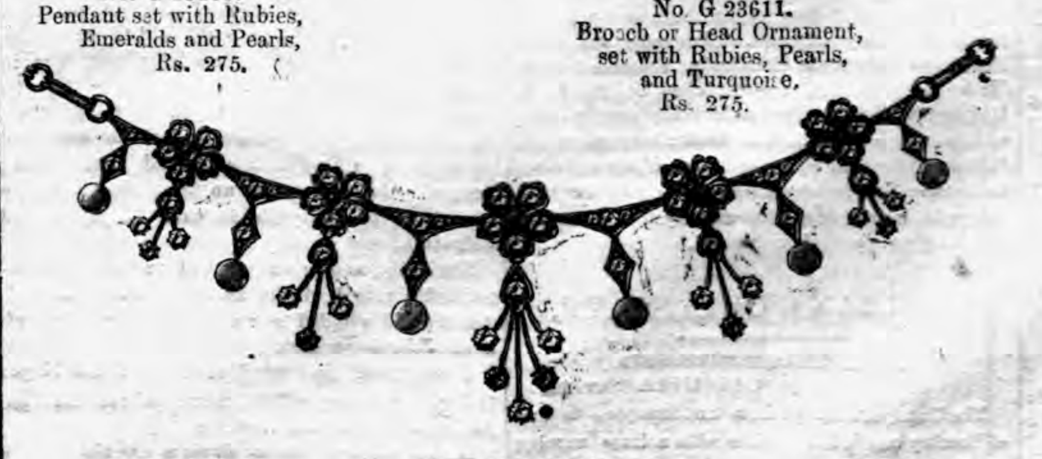

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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE publication of a new study of naval history by Captain Mahan is something of an event, but it excites either interest curiously enough, in the United States, in whose navy he served for forty years, retiring in 1896. This is a somewhat extraordinary fact though it is proverbial that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country. Captain Mahan is the prophet of sea power and its influence on history. It cannot be doubted that his writings have greatly influenced naval policy in Europe—and particularly in Germany—but it is open to question, whether he has produced much effect in the United States. In some degree he may be regarded as the father of the German fleet; his works have been the text-books of the naval enthusiasts across the North Sea, from the Kaiser downwards, from the earliest days of welt politik, and now are the new testament of German naval policy. Why has Captain Mahan exercised this great power abroad, while the interest of his fellow-countrymen has been far less excited? Possibly the explanation is to be found in the fact that Captain Mahan has a felicitous knack of stating the obvious as though it were a newly-discovered truth. His work is always honest, laboriously exact, and conscientious. He goes through the "A.B.C." of his subject with absolute faithfulness. The Americans do not, as a rule, care to know much about the road by which a writer has arrived at a verdict; he wants his views, and does not want to know more than is absolutely necessary as to the means by which he arrived at them. The British—and particularly the German—reader appears to like the almost painful elaboration of detail and the reiteration of the commonplaces. The result is that Captain Mahan has achieved a world-wide reputation, and is read by naval and civilian readers—especially the latter—while the late Admiral Colomb, profound student and thinker that he was, was able by years of effort to exert little influence outside the British Navy itself. England, the greatest sea-Power of the world, takes her naval history and its interpretation from America; she has crowned no historian of her own flesh and blood.

Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co. are publishing the last of Captain Mahan's studies on "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," which he commenced fifteen years ago. Two volumes are now devoted to "Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812." This latest contribution is marked by all the author's characteristic painstaking, and will rank as the standard work on the subject—full in its detail, impartial in its judgments, and historically correct. President Roosevelt has already written on the operations of 1812 with all the brilliance of a man of action and a statesman intent on useful general deductions. Captain Mahan, at much greater length, martials all the facts, big and small, precedent to and during the war, and has performed his task as a careful historian. The period is not one in which either British or Americans can take great pride—since the campaign was one in which neither side was victorious in the Nelsonian sense, or one from which either can extract—as Captain Mahan seems to confess—much satisfaction or any vital lessons not already made familiar by other historical incidents. The author admits that the United States, as a matter of national experience, the lesson is rather that of the influence of a negative quantity upon national history, for the peace-living self-centred, and prosperous people of the States had been so intent on economies in the years preceding the outbreak that they had starved their fleet down to fourteen pennants. With the Navy, such as it was, American officers and men achieved some successes both on the open sea and on the inland lakes. These the people of the United States have always regarded with a pride which Captain Mahan tries to refine. The British people have attributed the American victories in the series of duels rather to the deficiencies of portion of their fleet in the waters affected at that time of distractions in Europe rather than to any exceeding virtue in their opponents. In British ships war training had been neglected, and the penalty was paid. Captain Mahan does bring out very clearly the controlling influence upon events of naval power, even when transferred to an inland body of fresh water—the great lakes—and he adds: The lesson there, however, was the same as in the larger fields of war heretofore treated. Not by rambling operations or naval duels are wars declined, but by force massed and handled in skilful combination. It matters not that the particular force be small. The art of war is the same throughout, and may be illustrated as really though less conspicuously, a flotilla as by an armada by a corps Horal's guard or the three units of the aoratil, as by a host of a hundred thousand.

This is so obvious that it would seem almost unnecessary to re-state it but until the present Board of Admiralty came to power this truth was largely ignored, and even then it may be argued that we took our lesson from the Germans, who learnt it from Captain Mahan. The new scheme of distribution of the British fleets lies in the realisation of the necessity of massed and handled in skilful combination Captain Mahan views the war of 1812 in no mood of national self-complancy. He does not depreciate the brilliant successes of American officers in single-ship duels, or the victories achieved by the little squadrons upon the lakes. Without in the least overlooking the permanent value of such examples and such traditions to the nation and to the military service which they illustrate, it nevertheless appears to the writer that the effect may be even harmful to the peoples at large if it be permitted to conceal the deeply mortifying condition to which the country was reduced by parsimoney in preparation or to obscure the lessons thence to be drawn for practical application now. It is, perhaps, useless to quarrel with the tendency of mankind to turn its eyes from disagreeable subjects and to dwell complacently upon those which minister to self content. We mostly read the newspapers in which we find our views reflected and dispense ourselves easily with the less pleasing occupation of seeing them roughly disputed but a writer on subject of national importance may not thus exempt himself from the unpleasant features of his task.

Captain Mahan has certainly not shirked his duty as an impartial recorder of events and deductions, as American readers will not doubt confess. His work is marked by a supreme effort to write history, rather than to please his fellow-countrymen. He deals incidentally, in his preface with the necessity for war, and of his war in particular, and he urges, in passing, that the States should have thrown down the gage earlier. Continuing, he says: In these days of glorified arbitration it cannot be affirmed too distinctly that bodies of men—nations—have convictions binding on their consciences as well as interests which are vital in character; and that nations no more than individuals, may surrender conscience to another's keeping. Still less may they rightfully pre-arrange so to do. Nor is this conclusion invalidated by the triumph of the unjust in war. Subjugation to wrong is not acquiescence in wrong. A beaten nation is not necessarily a disgrace nation; but the nation or man is disgraced who shirk and obligation to defend right.

Apart from the plain record of the facts of the war—and Captain Mahan has evidently spared himself no trouble either in his own country or in England in testing every statement by original research—no pages are of greater interest than those in which he trades the results of Commodore Rodgers's ambitious cruise across the Atlantic as an illustration of the influence of a fleet in being, and those again in which he reviews the results of the war on commerce. As a secondary operation of war this was always possessed value, and better use of it was, perhaps, never made than by the American people at this time, but it was not determinative of great issues, and the achievements of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, energetic and successful as they were at this period, constituted no exception to the universal experience. Control of the highways of the ocean by great fleets destroys an enemy's commerce, root and branch. The depredations of scattered cruisers may inflict immense vaxation, and even embarrassment; but they neither kill nor mortally wound, they merely harass. Co-operating with other influences, they may induce yielding in a maritime enemy; but singly they never have done so, and probably never can. In 1814 no commerce was left to the United States, and that conditions remained somewhat better during 1813 was due to collusion of the enemy, not to national power. A useful truth, this well stated. On the United States the influence of the war of 1812 was great; upon Britain it was slight, and Captain Mahan's last instalment, valuable as it will prove to the student cannot possess the same wide interest to non-professional British readers that his former volumes have had. His new work, however, will hold a high place as a painstaking historical study of this episode—for it was little more—in the career of the British Fleet.

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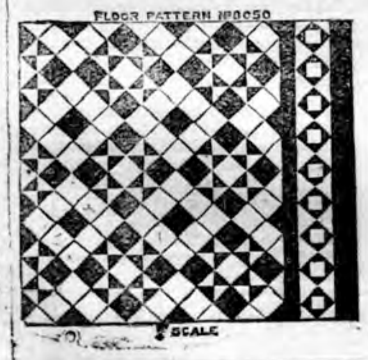

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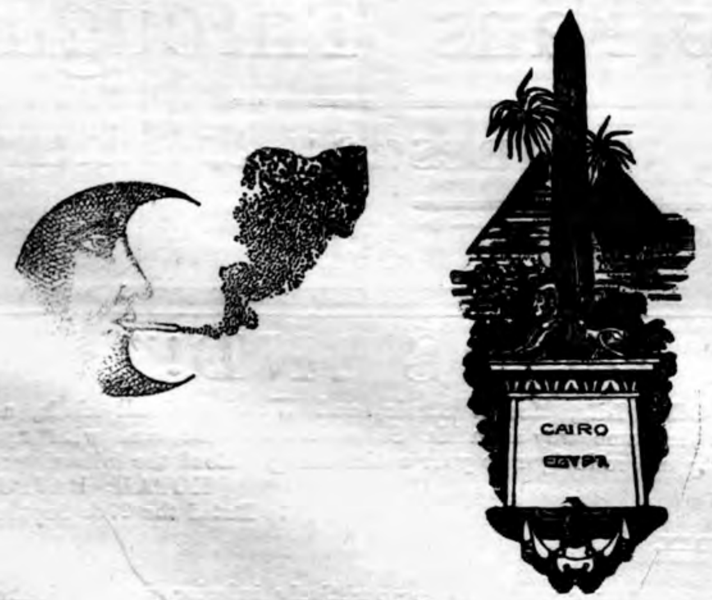

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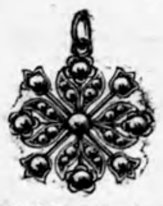
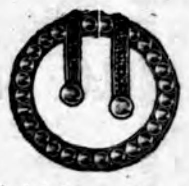
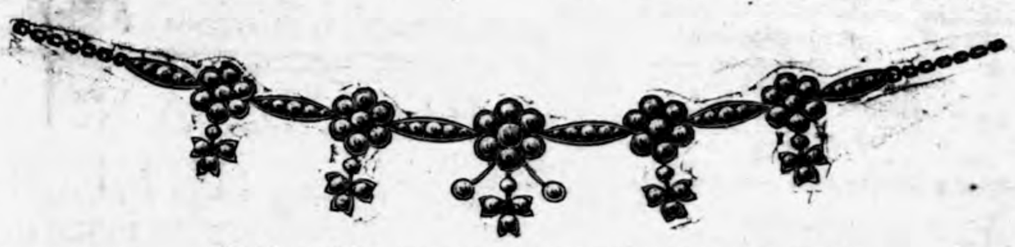


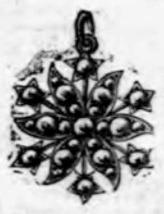
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



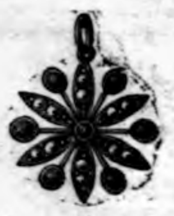
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



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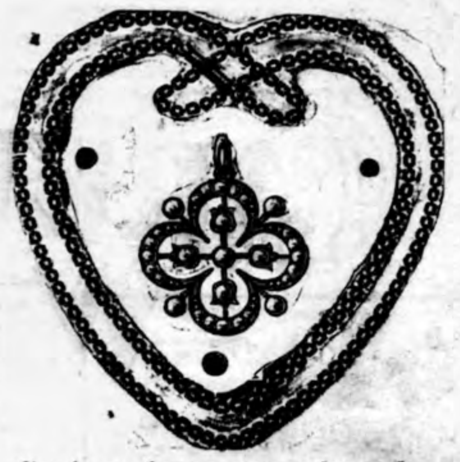
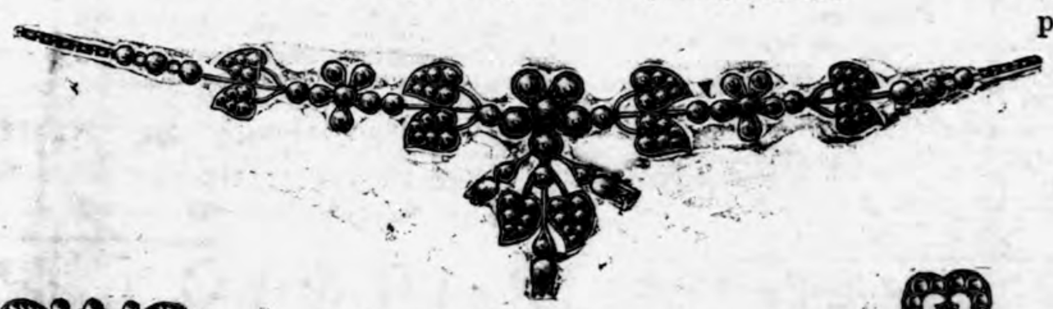
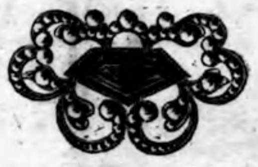


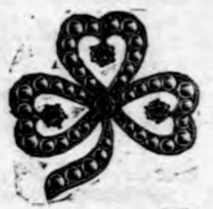
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



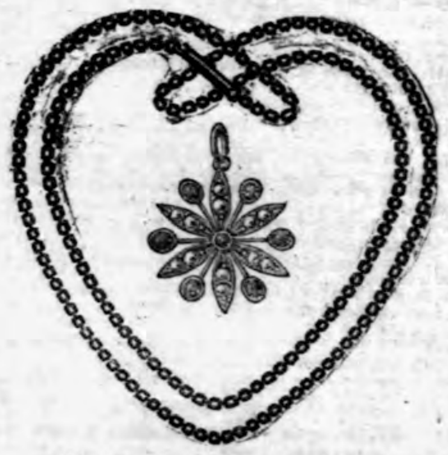
Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.



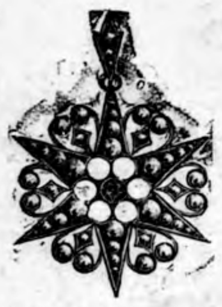
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



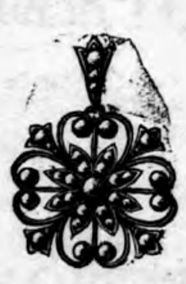
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



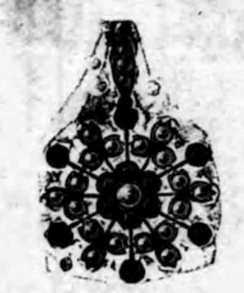
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



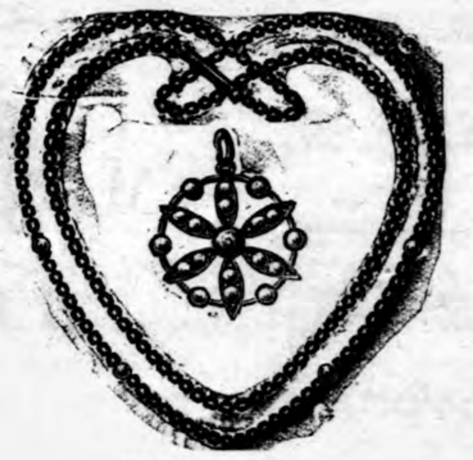
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



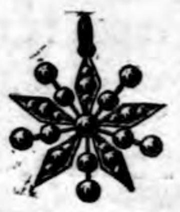
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



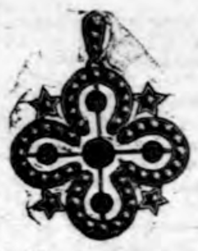
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



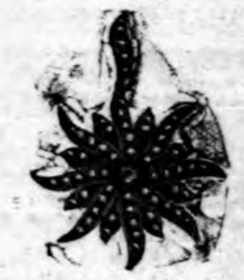
Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.



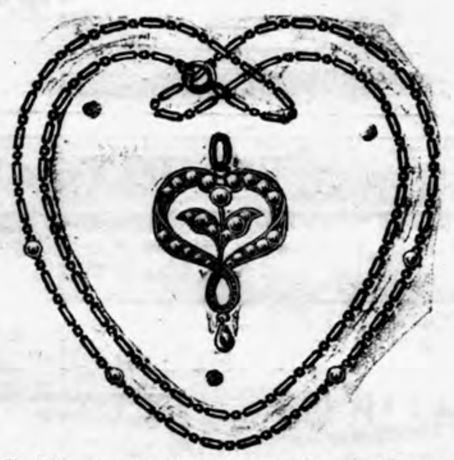
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



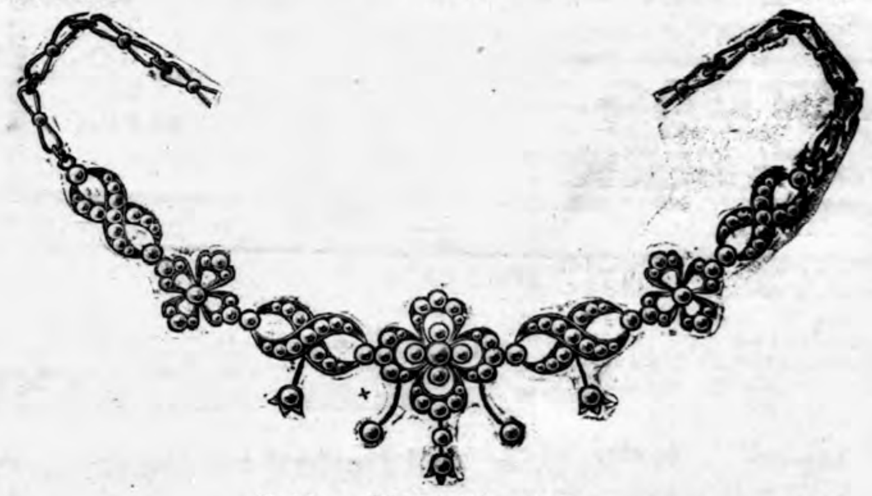
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



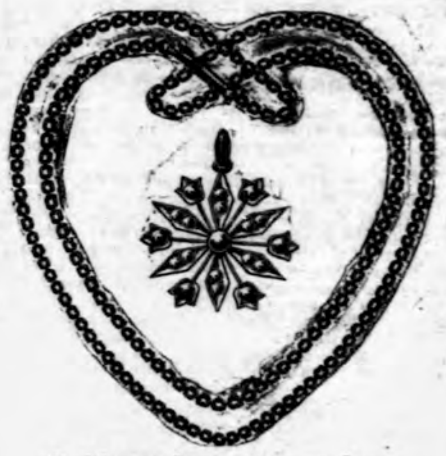
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 5 0.

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